The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

The Examination of Mr. Tracy Continued.

History of a Memorable Interview at Moulton's House.

Mrs. Ovington Again Cross-Examined.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1875.

Mrs. Tilton was in Court to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Ovington. The general attendance was much smaller than usual. At a quarter after eleven Mr. Tracy resumed the stand, and his examination was continued. He said: I had an interview with Franklin Woodruff, in which he said that many people thought Moulton should issue a card about his relations with the Woodhull people; that it would hurt the firm, and he wished to have a consultation with Moulton; I agreed to have a conversation with him on the understanding that it would not be hostile to Beecher; this was agreed to, and he said he would bring Moulton around and introduce him to me, as I did not know Moulton then; Woodruff referred to some papers in Moulton's possession relating to the difficulty, and it was in respect to these that Woodruff suggested that secrecy should be maintained by me. Soon after Woodruff brought Moulton around to my office, and the subject referred to in our previous conversation as to what publication should be made by Moulton was renewed; the conversation was general and the subject of the introduction was alluded to; the question submitted to me was, if it was wise to answer in a public way to the publication; I said I could say nothing until I saw the papers, and no opinion could be expressed with the examination of the papers he had.

An Appointment to Meet at Moulton's.

An appointment was made for the next Sunday afternoon at Moulton's house; before going there I did not have a consultation with Beecher or instructions or authority from him; I went there after dinner on Sunday, between two and three o'clock; I left his house about ten or eleven o'clock that night; when I went I found Woodruff there; I have a faint impression that Tilton was there; Woodruff, Moulton and I repaired to the study, where Moulton went to a tin box and took out some papers; the first paper he showed me was the letter of contrition, which I began to read; the handwriting struck me and I asked him if this was Beecher's; he said No, it was his; I said it was not signed, but he showed me the endorsement, signed, he said, by Beecher; he said it was the notes of a conversation he had with Beecher, and preparing this through I said this would not interfere with the publication of a card against the Woodhull scandal. The next paper he showed me was

The Letter of Retraction.

On reading the papers, or soon after I had read the postcript of the retraction, I said that this paper would seem to imply that Beecher had been attempting the virtue of Mrs. Tilton; I asked for a history of this paper; he said, generally, that after Tilton had accused Beecher he went to Mrs. Tilton and obtained this paper from her; in the course of the conversation that followed I asked Moulton if Tilton charged Beecher with adultery, and he said he had not; I asked what the charge was, and he said "Ask Tilton, I would rather you would do so;" he then went out of the room and returned with Tilton. Tilton said he was asked to make a statement of his case to me, and said if he did and Beecher and him came into a collision, would

The Etiquette of the Profession

allow me to be the counsel of the other party? I said I be made a statement of the case to me I would not feel at liberty to act for the other party; Tilton then produced the manuscript and read it, talking during the reading; the reading occupied about an hour, but I could not discriminate between the reading and the running talk by Tilton. [Handed a copy of the "True Story."] I am not able to state whether this is the paper or parts of it which was read to me by Tilton; I remember that some of the documents in this statement were read to me; the statement began with an allusion to the Woodhull publication appearing in his absence, and of his determination to publish a card; this paper treated of his relations with Bowen, and the statement of Mrs. Tilton, that her friend Beecher had solicited her to become a wife to him with all that that name implied, was in it, and also the whole or part of the letter of contrition; the paper also contained the letter of December 26th from Tilton to Beecher through Bowen; the paper also contained

Praises of Mrs. Tilton

for resisting the amorous pleas of her pastor; he said he prepared the document for publication as a set-off to the Woodhull publication, and that he would show it to Beecher; he spoke of Beecher's going to his wife in her weak condition and getting a retraction; he said to me that Beecher had admitted his guilt in the letter of apology to him; and said the language in that letter was too general; he then denounced Beecher and accused him of adultery; I asked him if it was with his wife, and he said No, with another woman, and he could prove it, when he finished reading his paper; he said, "Your statement settles anything, that you do not charge Beecher with adultery." He said, "No, my wife is a pure woman." He said he never told Mrs. Woodhull one word contained in her publication; we discussed his paper for a long time as an answer to the Woodhull publication; I said to him at one point, what were his present feelings towards Beecher, and he said they were friendly, or that they were not unfriendly; he said he wished to bury this matter, and get it out of the way; I asked him why he did not give the publication simply a denial, and he said this was what this woman wanted me to do, this would make her liable for libel, and the case

Would Come Out in the Courts.

I rejected the idea of an action of libel, and he asked if they could not bring it; I replied they could, and he said it would only serve as a pretext to get the facts before the public; he thought the charges were too circumstantial and particular to be met by a simple denial, and the people would have to get the truth of it, and they would not be satisfied with a denial, he also said, "I cannot deny this truthfully," nor could he tell a lie; that while the publication contained things that were untrue, there were also truths in it; the discussion lasted a long time, and at its close Moulton asked me what I would propose, and I said that depended on what they wanted to accomplish; that if they desired to bury it they must declare the publication false and

Burn the Documents.

Tilton said he would not permit them to be burned, because Beecher would then turn and read him; and he said if Beecher did not, members of Plymouth church would, because they thought he had been slandering Beecher. He said if these documents were out of the way Beecher would not restrain the church from attacking him. I suggested that he and Beecher should go before some prominent citizens, and make their statements to them, that the documents could be burned, and if the matter came up again these parties could satisfy the public with the true position of the matter. We could come to no agreement, and separated. I had a conversation with Moulton afterwards, in which he asked

What Could be Done for Tilton.

I said he ought to go to Europe, as no paper would now take him on its staff on account of his connection with Mrs. Woodhull. While in Europe he could write for two or three papers which people would read and discuss, and in three or four years this matter would be forgotten, and he could return and take a position on some paper. Tilton denied having told Mrs. Woodhull these stories, and said they must have been told by Mrs. Morse, and traveled from ear to ear until they reached Mrs. Woodhull. While Tilton was reading a paper I said

Beecher Would Never Stand This

thing published if it was not true, and he said he will have to stand it, for it is true. I suggested that each of the parties concerned with the scandal should publish a card denying the specific allegations of it in relation to them. He said he could not put it in that way or brand that story as false—that he would publish the story in its own way. In that interview I received information that Mrs. Davis could also deny the portions of that scandal relating to her, and Mr. Tilton said that the actions of Mrs. Davis in the family, as set in that paper, were untrue. I said to Tilton it was desirable these documents should be destroyed, that as long as they were in existence an

Armed Neutrality

should be maintained between the parties; that if he kept these papers I did not see how he would be able to keep himself out of the fight, and that I would sooner keep a murder magazine in my house than have these papers there. Moulton never said to me that the essential points of his story were true. The general statement that they made to me was that the story told by Woodhull was essentially false. Woodhull object to Moulton denying anything in the card. He said they could not deny the story. They had been denying it in conversations before the interview, and at the interview the question under discussion was whether it should be denied by a card. I did not say to any person that it was not right to lie, nor that in such a case as this lying would be justifiable.

The Court took the usual recess.

A Surprise.

After the recess a surprise was occasioned by Mr. Shearman's calling Mrs. E. J. Ovington to the stand. Mr. Shearman stated that she had been re-called at the request of the other side for further cross-examination.

Q. You stated that Mrs. Tilton came to your residence July 11, 1874, and rode to Coney Island with you on the 10th. What time of day was that? A. About five o'clock.

Q. Was Mr. Tilton before the committee that evening? A. He was.

Q. Do you know where the committee met? A. At Mrs. Storrs'. When Mrs. Tilton and I parted that evening I did not know that Tilton was to be before the committee. I learned the fact that evening from some friends. I learned the fact from Cleveland. When he called I asked him if Tilton was to be before the committee that evening. He said he did not know. I wrote to him after he left, asking him to let me know if Tilton was to appear before the committee. I sent it by a District telegraph message, and received a reply immediately. I have both notes, if you wish them.

Telegraphic Notes.

Mr. Shearman produced the following notes, and offered them in evidence:

"FRIDAY P. M., July 10, 1874.—Mr. Cleveland: Dear Sir—Is Mr. Tilton with the committee this P. M., or will he be informed of anything that may disturb him? Please send word by bearer, as I have promised in that case to telegraph Mrs. Tilton to come and remain with me to-night. I may have forgotten to mention this when speaking to you this P. M.

"Yours sincerely, M. OVINGTON."

Mr. Cleveland's Reply.

"Dear Madame—Tilton is here, but I guess you need not send for Mrs. Tilton.

"Yours always, C."

Reply of Mrs. Tilton to the Note of Mrs. Cleveland.

"My beloved—Don't fear for me. I will stay to-night and come to you in the morning. We will both trust and wait on the Lord."

"Affectionately, your sister,

"ELIZABETH."

(To Mr. Shearman.) I showed this note to my husband. (To Mr. Fullerton.) I told her what I heard from Cleveland, and invited her if she desired to come to my house. I did not expect her the following morning, but thought she might have made a call on me, as she was in the habit of calling on me and had been for years. (To Mr. Shearman.) I did not know what time to expect her to call. She came before breakfast, and I did not expect her so early. I wrote this letter because I had promised to inform Mrs. Tilton when her husband would be before the committee.

Mr. Shearman then offered to read a note from Mrs. Tilton, of which the witness repeated the substance on her previous examination. An argument ensued on this point, but it was ruled out by Judge Neilson, and the witness left the stand.

Mr. Tracy Again on the Stand.

Mr. Tracy then resumed the stand, and testified: During this interview nothing was said to me about repeating any of the conversation to Beecher. I saw Beecher after this, and told him of this conversation. Moulton asked me a few days after this interview to see Beecher and tell him a portion of the interview.

Mr. Evarts proposed to show facts communicated to Beecher, but this was objected to and ruled out.

The witness continued: Before this interview I knew nothing of the Woodhull scandal except what was public. The final letters referred to in the "True Story" here were not read to me at that interview. During the discussion between Tilton and myself as to

How this Scandal Should be Met,

the question of what would be lying and what would not be lying was discussed. At this interview I said nothing about Moulton going to Europe. Moulton never told me that Beecher was guilty of sexual intercourse at that interview on Sunday, nor did I say to him that if it were true it was a case in which lying was justifiable. Nothing about sexual intercourse or lying about it if it were true was talked of between Moulton and myself at any time. I said at that interview that this was a case that ought to be summarily treated. I said that this story was essentially false, but to take all points separately, to specify them and deny them, would not be lying; that I would take the responsibility of that form of denial. I said that if this scandal was published in the form he proposed at that interview it would destroy him, his wife and Beecher. Nothing was said at that interview of Tilton's having condoned his wife's offense, and for that the world would never forgive him.

Mr. Evarts asked witness for the details of an interview between him and Moulton on the 24th of June, 1874, but this was objected to by Mr. Beach, and the Court ruled it out.

An Interview with Moulton.

The witness continued: I had an interview with Moulton at his house. He sent for me. Our conversation was about Tilton's letter to Dr. Leonard Bacon. I had not seen it then.

The Court here ruled out the conversation which took place at this interview, and witness continued: After this interview I saw the Bacon letter, but I also heard it read at this interview. I read it next morning in the papers, when there was also an interview between a journalist and myself about this publication. Next day, on the 27th, I saw Tilton. He called on me at my office. I remember an interview with Moulton in July, 1874, in regard to obtaining documents from him for Beecher. I took a letter from Beecher to Moulton. The letter was dated the 24th of July. The witness was asked as to how this interview occurred. To this Mr. Beach interposed an objection, on the ground that it was collateral evidence, and therefore immaterial to the issue. The counsel on both sides argued the matter at some length. Judge Neilson ruled that Mr. Evarts could prove the fact of the letter, and not the conversation.

The witness then testified: Mr. Moulton declined to receive my letter asking for copies of letters in his possession, and asked me to take back Beecher's letter.

The Court here adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar as Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio—The Church of the Holy Trinity Crowded With Spectators to Witness the Interesting Ceremony.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The Church of the Holy Trinity was crowded to-day on the occasion of the consecration of Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. In the chancel there was a grand array of Church dignitaries, including eight Bishops, besides a large number of clergy from this and other dioceses. Music was furnished by a large chorus, under the direction of the organist of the church. At eleven o'clock a large procession of priests entered the church, followed by the Bishop elect, with his attending chaplains, Rev. Dr. J. H. Eggleston and Rev. Thomas S. Yocum. After these the Bishops of Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New Hampshire, Niobrara, Antigua, and the venerable Bishop of Kentucky. The presiding Bishop having entered the church, the ranks were opened and the Bishops marched to their places within the chancel, the clergy following to their assigned places. After the usual morning services, and Bishop Littlejohn's sermon and address to the Bishop elect, Dr. Jaggar, vested in a cossack and rochet, was presented by Bishop Potter, of New York, and Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the consecrator, Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. The testimonials of Dr. Jaggar's election and other papers were presented by Rev. Richard Gray, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Southern Ohio. The testimonials being satisfactory, the Episcopal oath was administered and taken by Dr. Jaggar. His public examination as to his call, doctrine and duties followed, and he was then vested in the rest of the Episcopal habit, with the usual services. After communion, the congregation was dismissed. The offerings, which were very large, will be devoted to the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions in Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS

Summary Justice—A Brute Lynched—Fearful Destruction of Horses and Mules by Buffalo Gnats.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—A negro named Daniel White attempted to commit an outrage on a widow lady living near Raleigh, this county, on whose plantation he was employed. Her cries attracted the attention of her son, at the sight of whom the negro fled, but was afterwards captured and taken to Bartlett to await trial. Last night he was taken from the jail by a party of disguised men and carried to the woods and hung to a tree.

Complaints are pouring in from all the surrounding counties of the fearful destruction of horses and mules by buffalo gnats. Many small planters, especially the colored ones, are ruined by having their only horses or mules killed, and being unable to replace them at a time when they are so badly needed. The *Ledger* publishes a letter from a planter near Macon, Fayette county, which says: "Not less than two hundred horses and mules have died in the past three days within ten miles of this place. I went down to my farm yesterday, distant six miles, and counted thirty-seven dead animals on the way. I have lost four on my farm, and a neighbor five, while some planters have lost as high as thirty. It looks like starvation to a people without money. Some of the farmers will be compelled to turn out part of the crop planted, as they have no money to replace the stock."

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Pierrepont of New York, Appointed Attorney General.

A Pennsylvanian Appointed Commissary General of Subsistence.

Investigating the Charges of Perjury Against Wm. S. King.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1875.

The Attorney Generalship.

The following is the letter of resignation of Attorney General Williams and the reply of the President:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 22.

To the President:

SIR—I hereby resign the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect on the 15th proximo. I cannot dissolve our official relations without thanking you for the many acts of friendship and confidence with which you have honored me, and expressing for you, personally, my very high regard and esteem.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

The President's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 28, 1875.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States, to take effect the 15th of May, 1875, as tendered by your letter of the 23d of April, allow me to express my appreciation of the ability, zeal and efficiency with which the trust confided to your charge has been performed. My sincere friendship accompanies you in the new field of life you have chosen, and the best wishes for your success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The President having tendered the position of Attorney General to Judge Edward S. Pierrepont, of New York, that gentleman has accepted.

The Charges of Perjury Against Wm. S. King.

To-day the Grand Jury of the District took up the case of Wm. S. King, with a view of inquiring into the charges of perjury against him preferred by the Committee of Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company investigation. The following witnesses were examined: Hons. Henry L. Dawes, M. C. Kerr, Thomas Ellis, Dumont Clark, John T. Carr, George T. Coe, and C. B. McDougal. The summonses for Alden B. Stockwell and R. B. Irwin were returned: "In Europe. Not found."

Commissary General of Subsistence.

The President has appointed Major Robert MacFeely Commissary General of Subsistence, vice Shiras, deceased. Major MacFeely is a native of Pennsylvania, and is at present on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in Chicago.

A Warning to Treasury Clerks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular prohibiting clerks and other employes of the Treasury Department from giving any information relative to vacancies, under penalty of removal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck Prussianizing Belgium.

Late News from China and Japan.

Pardon Offered to Cuban Rebels.

Don Alfonso Attacked by a Mob.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Election.

LONDON, April 28.—The Marquis of Tarrstock, Liberal, was elected to Parliament from Bedfordshire without opposition.

Obituary.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir Gillery Pigott Paisne, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died to-day.

John Bright on Free Trade.

LONDON, April 28.—At a reception given to Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, in Birmingham, this evening, John Bright made some remarks on free trade, in the course of which he said it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American markets.

Grand Master of Masons Installed.

The Prince of Wales was installed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons at Royal Albert Hall, to-day. There was a large concourse present.

No Carpets to be Shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

LONDON, April 29—6 A. M.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Kidderminster, yesterday, the Secretary of the Carpet Manufacturers' Association stated that the carpet manufacturers generally throughout the kingdom had decided not to send their products to the Philadelphia Exhibition because of the existence of a prohibitory tariff, and that a memorial to this effect would be forwarded to the British Minister at Washington.

GERMANY.

Removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau.

BERLIN, April 28.—Legal proceedings have been commenced by the Prussian Government for the removal of the Prince Bishop of Breslau for violation of ecclesiastical laws.

Prussianizing Belgium.

LONDON, April 28.—An arrangement has been made between the leaders of the Liberal party in Belgium and Prince Bismarck. The latter, by the application of diplomatic pressure, undertakes to bring about the downfall of the clerical ministry. The Liberals, then returning to power, are to make laws to suppress the publication of views unfavorable to the German ecclesiastical policy. The Liberals would introduce compulsory military service and establish new fortifications, consequently Liberal Belgian papers support the latest demands of the German Cabinet, insisting on the overthrow of the clerical Government. This means the Prussianizing of Belgium.

AUSTRIA.

Demonstrations Against Don Alfonso.

VIENNA, April 28.—Violent demonstrations have been made against Don Alfonso, who is residing at Gratz. A mob attempted to enter his villa. The police were called upon to protect it, and several rioters were arrested.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch from Gratz to the *Daily News* says Don Alfonso was insulted and beaten by rioters, and the police had to clear the streets with bayonets.

CUBA.

Pardon Offered to Rebels.

HAVANA, April 28.—General Valmaseda has issued a proclamation offering pardon to rebels who surrender before May 30th, 1875. The pardon is unconditional for all except deserters from the Spanish force, who will be required to serve in the vanguard of the army until the end of the war. The proclamation declares that "enough loyal bayonets remain in Spain to make those Spanish soldiers bite the dust who continue in close union with the insurgents, shedding the blood of their former companions and brothers."

SPAIN.

German Honor Satisfied.

SANTANDER, April 28.—As the final act of reparation for the Gustav outrage, the Spanish commander at Guetaria, on the arrival of the German fleet at that point, fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

BELGIUM.

Miners' Riots.

BRUSSELS, April 28.—The trouble with the miners at Charleroi continues, and serious riots are reported.

MADRAS.

Death of the Governor.

MADRAS, April 28.—Lord Hobart, Governor of this Presidency, is dead.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking arrived this afternoon. She left Hong Kong on April 1, arrived at Yokohama on the 6th, and left on the 10th. She had bad weather off the coast of Japan, and a rough sea all the way home.

SHANGHAI, March 31, HONG KONG, April 1.—It is reported from Corea that the Embassy which visited Peking last November to inquire about the result of the Japanese negotiations, were advised by the Chinese Government that the treaties between Corea and the Western nations would now be expedient, but that Japan should be excluded. This is believed to be in consequence of the Chinese irritation against Japan at the time. The Coreans had previously been falsely warned by China that America, France and Japan were combining for an attack, and had consequently made great preparations for the event, but on the receipt of a second message, the extra levies of soldiers were disbanded and the King declared his willingness to treat, although at first he was strongly opposed by the ministers. It is now believed Corea will respond affirmatively to the next appeal for intercourse.

The authorities of Fikeau show themselves alive to the necessity of increased intercourse with Formosa. Commissioner Shew, who petitioned in January that the Viceroy's official residence should be changed from Fikeau to Formosa, now addresses a memorial to the throne asking the removal of all restrictions on trade with and emigration to that island. This document reveals the remarkable fact that all Chinese were hitherto forbidden, under heavy penalties, to enter the territory of the savages, trade or inter-marry with them; also that stone posts have always marked the line where the aboriginal territory begins. Thus new evidence is afforded that China never controled the savages of Formosa. In answer to the petition, a decree has been issued authorizing colonization.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking made the passage from Yokohama to Hong Kong in five days and sixteen hours.

The Russian Minister in Pekin is said to have applied for a revision of the treaties between Russia and China.

The branch of the Deutsche Bank in Shanghai will be discontinued next June.

The ship Adventure, carrying British marines formerly stationed at Yokohama, left Hong Kong for Natal on March 17th.

The present head of the family of Confucius, now ill in Pekin, is to receive a tablet from the Emperor, which, according to custom, is bestowed by each succeeding monarch, to be deposited in the Confucian temple at Kuhfu.

The frigate Yangoun is about to start on a cruise around the world under command of Capt. Tracy, of the British navy.

The difficulties respecting the telegraph line from Fuchoo to Amoy is ended by the Chinese offering to purchase the work as far as completed. This is regarded as a generous proposition, the Danish Telegraph Company having already commenced operations with due authority or permission. The Chinese state that if indemnity is asked for the property destroyed by mobs, they will not refuse, but will withdraw the present offer.

YOKOHAMA, April 10.—A Government notification has been issued authorizing Japanese subjects to send contributions to the Australian Exposition next October.

The Minister of France, sailed for home on March 30th. He will be absent a year. It is understood his departure was in consequence of a conviction that the Japanese had indefinitely postponed the revision of the treaties. If this action is premature. The Government is nearly ready to announce itself prepared for a revision.

The telegraph receipts in Japan during the year ending last December were $115,402.

Chas. Bowles, of the French banking house, has just visited Japan for the purpose of making arrangements for the settlement of Japanese claims previous to the re-opening of the house in Geneva.

The Deutsche Bank branch in Yokohama is to close in consequence of the stagnation of business.

The British Legation is now established in Yeddo.

Shioda and Ishii, two officials of the Foreign Office and Telegraph Bureau, start next week for Russia to attend a telegraph conference.

Telegraph dispatches from Shanghai of April 7th allude to the massacre of foreigners in Tsen Tsin. The Japanese Government has addressed a note on the subject, but they are not yet made public.

The Japanese Commissioners sent to Siam last winter have fulfiled their secret errand and returned home.

Baron Von Hollenban, the German Charge de Affairs has arrived in Yeddo.

The Japanese official connected with the recent mission to Peking emphatically repudiates the recent assertion in the British House of Lords that Wade, the British Minister to China, took an active part in the settlement of the dispute between China and Japan. Early in the negotiations Wade made advances to the Japanese Commissioners, which were peremptorily declined. Later the Chinese proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which again was formally refused. Wade's friendly offices towards the Chinese is admitted to be possible, but he was never admitted to the Japanese confidence, nor did he attempt to offer them counsel at any period.

The investigation is continued respecting the alleged American named Pease on Bonin Island. Nothing decisive has been elicited.

Several officials have been specially commissioned to visit Peking in reference to the newly raised question of tributes demanded of Low Chew and by the authorities of Fu Chao.

Messrs. Capron, Wasson and Cassel, Americans, were presented to the Mikado on the occasion of withdrawing from the Japanese service.

The festival at Nagasaki, in commemoration of the events in Formosa, commenced on March 21, and continued three days, with great spirit.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Large Portion of Oshkosh, Wis., in Ashes.

Nearly All the Business Houses Burned.

Hundreds of Families Rendered Homeless.

OSHKOSH, WIS., April 28—10 A. M.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Morgan & Bro.'s saw mill, burning that and a dozen other saw and shingle mills on Sawdust avenue, and millions of lumber and hundreds of houses. All the printing offices, Harding's Opera House, and the Beckwith and Adams hotels. The burnt district is one and a half miles long and half a mile wide. Three lives are reported lost. Hundreds of families are homeless. Nearly all of the business houses are burned, including banks. There is not a dry goods store standing on the north side now. It is almost impossible to get the loss to-night. The city is in the hands of a mob, and extra police are on duty.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The only news reported by specials to the morning papers in regard to Oshkosh fire, and which is not already sent in press telegrams, is that the Northwestern Insurance Company of Milwaukee has lost thirty thousand dollars. The meagreness of report, obtained is due to the fact that the telegraph offices were destroyed at an early period of the fire, and little communication outside of messages was had for some hours.

OMAHA.

The Last Break on the Union Pacific Railroad Closed—The River Falling.

OMAHA, April 28.—At half past one this afternoon the last break on the Union Pacific railroad was closed near Green river, and all trains waiting at that point passed over the new bridge east and west. The two emigant trains which left Omaha on Sunday with over 1,000 passengers have gone through without transferring, also the express trains leaving on Monday noon. There is now no interruption to the regular movements of trains between Omaha and San Francisco.

The river at this point has fallen about two inches since last night. Operations at the smelting works, which were temporarily interrupted, will probably be resumed to-morrow.

TEXAS.

Tranquility Restored on the Border—The Raiders Keeping Quiet.

CORPUS CHRISTI, April 28.—Tranquility is for the present restored. No information of any raids or crimes in this country has been received for several days. Capt. McNeely has ordered all companies of citizens to disband, which has been promptly obeyed, proving that confidence is placed in him. All citizens approve his action, and will respond immediately should their services be needed. He is now scouting through the infested districts, assuring both American and Mexican citizens that they shall be protected, and intends to rid the country of these outlaws. Still there are some fears as to the whereabouts of raiders who have crossed from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS.

A Suit to be Instituted Against Auditor Clinton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Governor Kellogg to-day instructed the Attorney General to institute a suit against Auditor Clinton and his sureties, stating that though the Senate had failed to act on the charges preferred by the House of Representatives, he deemed it right that an immediate and thorough investigation should be had of any alleged malfeasance on the part of the Auditor.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, clear and warmer weather will prevail, with northwest to southwest winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Conway, of the Brooklyn Theatre, died on Wednesday night at her residence in Brooklyn.

—Mercer's coach works in Terre Haute, Ind., were burned on Wednesday. Loss $5,000. Four workmen were burned severely, but not dangerously.

—Geo. E. Stearns, a lawyer of Cincinnati, and Grand High Priest-elect of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio, died on Wednesday.

—The Spring meeting of the Terre Haute (Ind.) Trotting Association begins on the 11th of May. Six thousand dollars are offered in premiums. Several famous horses are expected.

—Hon. Abraham Simmons, an old resident of Noble county, Ohio, for many years County Treasurer, Senator and Representative of his district, died suddenly at Caldwell on Tuesday, aged 65.

—The State Temperance Alliance of Massachusetts has adopted an address to the people urging them to take advantage of the clause in the new liquor law affording local option as a protection against the licensed sale of liquor.

—At Cincinnati, Emma Ryan, six years old, was burned to death Wednesday night. A little brother knocked a coal oil lamp off the table, and the little girl undertook to smother the flames with her dress. Her clothing took fire and burned her past recognition.

—A meeting of merchants and prominent citizens of Boston was held on Wednesday for the purpose of organizing on a permanent basis an association to secure cheap transportation to and from Boston and the West. An adjourned meeting will be held on May 5th to adopt a constitution and perfect the organization.

—Tammany Hall, New York, was filled last night with an excited crowd to witness the billiard match between Vignaux and Garnier for the championship and $1,000. The game was played on a Griffith table, fitted with the Delany wire cushions, and was for 600 points. Phil. Tiernan, of Cincinnati, was referee. The betting at the start was three to two in favor of Vignaux. The game was won in the forty-sixth inning by Garnier. Score: 600 to 258. Highest runs: Garnier, 90; Vignaux, 53; winner's average, 13 2-46.

THE RECENT STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Some Unpublished Facts—Origin of the Fire—The Loss of Life—Misconduct of Officers of the Tug Nellie.

Mr. George Clinton, the mate of the "Exporter," burned at New Orleans Friday evening last, has made the following statements:

1. As to the origin of the fire. He says it was the impression among boatmen in New Orleans that thieves, knowing of the excursion parties who were on board of several steamers at the wharf, set fire to the Jno. Kyle, intending to pillage the staterooms on other steamers at the wharf during the excitement that would ensue.

2. As the way in which the conflagration extended. When the Kyle was known to be on fire, Benj. Burch, mate of the Lizzie Taylor, not only cut the lines of the Kyle with an axe, to save his own boat, but proceeded along the wharf and cut all the lines he came to. Oliver McClintock & Co. vs. C. D. Arnsthal and wife; action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for $128.85.

Duquesne Coal Company vs. Elizabeth Tobin; an action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for 6½ cents damages and costs.

The jury found for plaintiff for $2,200 00 in the case of Anton Schmitt vs. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. This was an action on a life insurance policy.

Trial List for To-day.

Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Beason et al.
Hutchison vs. Williams.
Megahan vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
First National Bank, Indiana vs. Brown.
Pooley Bro. & Co. vs. Howley et al.
Parker & Landwehr vs. Franger.
Heckman, admr. vs. Bigley et al.
Herron, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
Ward vs. Shaffer et al.
Herman, in trust vs. Huckenstein (2.)
McKee vs. Roth.
O'Riley et al. vs. Barr & Bro.
McKee vs. Davis.
Singer vs. Kraus & Miller.
White vs. McKeesport borough.
Burley et al. vs. Crawford and wife.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Julia Gallagher vs. F. P. Kohen, reported previously, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $45.

Pierce Simmott vs. John Miller, an action to recover on a contract. On trial before Judge White.

The case of James Wilson vs. John Irwin and John Speer, an action in trespass, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Trial List for To-day.

Kunkel vs. Jackwith.
Hodgson et al. vs. Miller.
Moyer vs. Gray.
City of Pittsburgh vs. King.
Wilkins et al. vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R.
Mechanics' Sav. Bank vs. Long et al.
Schooley vs. McLaughlin.
Gay vs. Barton et al.
Carroll & Co. vs. Carothers.
Jackson & Co. vs. Duncan et al.
Bonnett vs. King et al.
Derr vs. Gulick et al.
Scully, in trust, vs. Fowler et al.
Holden vs. Nelson.
McCandless vs. Karr & Co.
McCandless vs. same.
Carlysle et al. vs. Federal Street and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. Noonan, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, a plea of *nolle contendere* having been entered, sentence was suspended on payment of costs by the mother of defendant, who is but twelve years of age.

Charles Good, indicted for assault, was convicted.

Thomas Edwards pleaded *nolle contendere* to charges of keeping a gambling house and being a common gambler.

Emil Obergeold was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement.

Minnie Reagan was acquitted of selling liquor without license.

John Schulters pleaded *nolle contendere* to a similar charge.

John Beans was convicted on two indictments for larceny.

W. H. Miller was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Frank Gentt, John Gleason alias John Samuels, each pleaded *nolle contendere* to a charge of entering a building with felonious intent.

Daniel McBride is on trial on a charge of selling liquor without license.

In three cases of selling liquor without license against W. J. Dorsey and William Mort, the defendants plead guilty on two charges and a *nolle pros.* was allowed as to the third.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Pat Morgan.
P. H. Minogue,
Julia McCauley,
Henry Wilson (2),
Adam Weigand,
Frank White,
Robert Finton,
David Bennett,
Rudolph Koening,
Kate Clinton,
John M. Davis et al.,
Thos. Simmons et al.,
Hugh Martin,
John White et al.,
Bryan Barrett et al.,
Daniel Lydon,
F. J. Sampson,
Peter Keitz,
Frank A. Metz,
Adam Hoerr,
W. J. White et al.,
Geo. Harbaugh,

Lawn and Parlor Vases.

Vases of great variety in style and finish, proof against changes of temperature, and very much superior to iron for preserving plants and flowers. For sale by N. U. Walker & Co., No. 372 Penn avenue.

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How Good and Yet How Cheap

are the elegant and neatly-fitting spring overcoats which are sold at the Boston One Price Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street, at such low prices. The best goods for the least money at the Boston.

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71 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Railroad street, from Virginia avenue to Mason street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees. THOS. S. BICKLOW,
City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1875. ap28

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COPYING INK,
Quarts, Pints, and 8-oz.,
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LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
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Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

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McCandless, Jamison & Co.,
103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
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WHOLESALE BUYERS
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New Goods and New Styles arriving daily.
Having a resident buyer in the EASTERN MARKET gives us superior advantages in purchasing, and we feel confident that we can make it to the INTEREST OF ALL BUYERS TO
GIVE US A CALL.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Frank J. Hafner, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions.

United States vs. thirty-three acres of land, distillery, &c., of David Young. United States Marshal gave notice that he would present for acknowledgment the deed for the sale of said property.

Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company vs the steamer Traveler, in admiralty. D. Baillie & Bro., allowed to intervene for their claim.

Anna E. Sink, bankrupt, Butler county Order appointing U. S. Marshal provisional assignee revoked. Bill in equity for injunction presented and order made for a hearing on the 12th prox., and in the meantime restraining T. Scandrett, Henry Lockart and others from interference with debtor's property.

Wibel & English, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition of Thos. M. Bayne, Esq., for compensation presented and referred.

Schaffer, Baker & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Assignee

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 88¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 38¼f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

It will be very necessary for Sam Bard to do some extensive stumping during the next Presidential canvass. He has been turned out of the Postoffice at Atlanta.

The Attorney General, of Louisiana, has instituted proceedings against Auditor Clinton for alleged malfeasance in office. This ends the controversy, and puts the matter in the way of legal investigation.

If there was any doubt over the Attorney Generalship, it has been settled. The President tendered the place to Judge Pierrepont, of New York, and he has accepted. Thus New York has two of the Cabinet positions.

An abortionist, Perpente, has been convicted at Philadelphia, after a long and vigorous trial. The jury was out two days, there being two or three who wished to acquit. It is a gratifying circumstance that conviction was reached, even if accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. In Canada they hang such creatures.

The Mexican raids on the Texas frontier are rousing the war spirit among the Texans, and the demand is being quite vigorously made that the Government shall use forcible measures to punish and repress the raiders. It is probable that the State Department is seeking to know just how far the Mexican Government is prepared to go, and what reasons it has to give for not repressing those raids. The President has never hesitated about striking when duty required.

The rumor that our Government has been requested to use its friendly offices in seeking an adjustment of the Spanish difficulty in Cuba, leads to the hope that war there is nearly at an end. The Spanish Government has neither the means nor men for carrying on the war, yet it does not wish to lose control of the island. We doubt, however, if any adjustment is practicable. The Cubans, when in greater straits than they now are, demanded liberty,—not amnesty. It is not likely that their demands will now be modified.

Russia, having established herself in Khiva, looks with longing eyes toward Afghanistan, the strip of territory which divides between her territory and British India. In those far away regions, reasons for military steps can be readily found. It is announced that a plot has been discovered, whereby all the Russians in Khiva were to be murdered, and that the authorities of Afghanistan were involved in the plot. Thus a pretext is found, and troops are at once hurried forward to protect the lives of Russians by taking those of Afghans. Thus Russia strides onward toward India. Despite the restiveness of England, she will yet be in position to give her trouble there.

The Republicans, having carried the election in New Hampshire, with nine majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, the Democratic Clerk of the last Legislature is said to be receiving evidence with a view to ousting five of the Republicans, in order to give their places to Democrats. Of course he has no authority whatever to do this, but the desperateness of the Democracy is illustrated by the fact that he is trying to do it. The Democratic papers in New Hampshire justify the proposed measures, and a spirit of utter lawlessness seems to prevail in that party. If this movement is carried forward, there will be a beautiful time in New Hampshire. Still, all this shows just how desperate the enemy is.

The fire at the Workhouse, yesterday, by which the main building, as well as the workshops, was seriously damaged, will probably create a feeling of surprise that it was not fire proof. It will be, to most minds, the first revelation of the fact that it was not made secure against fire. It is an isolated structure, at a distance from the facilities for suppressing fire, and yet, when ignited, it burned like a tinder box. There is certainly fault somewhere that such a building was erected. It is regarded generally as of first importance that buildings erected for prison purposes shall be made proof against fire. The fact that the cost of such a structure is not materially greater, with the conveniences of modern times than that of a less secure building, makes it peculiarly strange that we should have such a tinder box. If the building is to be largely rebuilt, we hope that due care will be taken to avoid the faults that evidently entered into the original structure. A building used to incarcerate prisoners should be securely safe against fire.

The distinctions between Conservatives and Democrats, in Louisiana, are clearly brought out, in Mr. Nordhoff's letters to the New York *Herald*,—the Democrats being ex-rebel element, and full of hostility to Republicans and negroes, while the Conservatives despise, and will not work with those who bear the name of Democrats, and while opposed to Kellogg, are, nevertheless moderate and reasonable. It is claimed, that once the color line is abolished, these elements will break widely apart,—the Conservatives preferring to affiliate with modern Republicans. But up to the present, the pressure of the negro from the Republican side, forces the Conservatives to practically affiliate with the Democrats. We thus may have a break up in parties in that State very soon, as the tendency of events is to leave the negro to find his own politics, just as his merits may permit. If this is done, Mr. Nordhoff seems to think, the Conservatives and Republicans together can control the State. Under this united control, men of moderate political proclivities, but of high personal character, will be put forward for office, and the State redeemed from her many misfortunes.

There is little courtesy, and much rudeness in the attack made upon George William Curtis, by the New York *World*, because of the utterance of a commendatory remark over the obliteration of slavery. Surely anti-slavery sentiments are sufficiently familiar in this country, and the destruction of slavery is a fact, and there is no need of acrimony over it now? They abuse a man because he utters what at most is a mere truism? Has the Democratic party determined to be in love with slavery? There are, indeed, rumors that it will be restored,—but these have been discredited. When, however, an anti-slavery utterance, that seems little more than common place, is greeted with a rancor like that exhibited by the *World*, we may begin to inquire whether the rumors that come up so continually from the South, that the old time slaveholders are anxious to restore the patriarchal system, may not be credited, at least, to an extent. Unless there be some such spirit, it is hard to account for the sudden and overwhelming sensitiveness of the Democracy on the subject. We do not feel at all sure that we shall not yet be compelled to meet the old pro-slavery spirit, in full strength again. The contest, if brought on, will be far more vigorous than was the old battle, that ended slavery.

The not very singular fact is mentioned that the Old Catholic movement has made more progress in Switzerland and Austria than in Germany, owing to the circumstance that in the latter the influence of the Government is on its side. More than this, Bismarck has used it as one of the weapons with which to fight the regular Church. In Austria and Switzerland the Governments have held aloof, and the new organization has had no political dead weight to carry. Now, however, there is a slight difficulty in Austria, which is in a fair way of being overcome. A law was passed, a year ago, under which newly formed religious organizations are permitted to avail themselves of certain State privileges, by going through a given form, and conforming with the law. But the Old Catholics claim to be the regular Catholic Church, and not a new organization. They reject the Papal Infallibility, and the Encyclical of July, 1870, but are, nevertheless, the true Catholic Church. A member of the Cisleithanian Chamber of Deputies has brought in a bill, which has passed, under which the Old Catholics could found societies and establish churches without being under control of the old Ecclesiastical authorities. So the difficulty is overcome in the interest of the Old Catholics.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

The shadows of the Presidential struggle begin to be seen and felt, and the fact that it is drawing near, is being impressed on the minds of the people. We have already mentioned some circumstances which show that it will be an unusually severe struggle. The Democracy have captured all the Southern States but four, —and two of these, even, are in doubt. By fair means or foul, they will seek to possess themselves of the electoral votes of those States, and in that event, they will be within 84 electoral votes of the Presidency. Suppose them successful,—what then? They have not changed their plans, methods, ideas or principles since 1860. The controlling section of the party still believes in slavery, and will not hesitate at any measures to restore it, in spirit or form. In all its old hatred of freedom, and favoritism towards the worst elements in the country, it is what it always was. Is there any probability, that once re-possessed of power, it would peacefully surrender it. Look at its past history for an answer.

The last half dozen years during which the Democracy were in power in the country, were employed in the most desperate measures for retaining it. It fully controlled the slave element, and hence, in violation of the Missouri Compromise, and of all honorable agreements, it sought to so extend slavery, that it might have a larger representative power. The free State population was growing, hence the need of more slave State representation, unless they would risk their hold on power. This, to go farther back, was the cause of the Mexican war,—Texas as a slave State, being the product. The Kansas struggle, at the time of Buchanan, was, however, specifically in this interest. It was not that there was not room enough at the South, and within the compromise lines, for all the slaves that were owned; net that slave owners were of a migratory disposition, and wished new territories in which to operate. In the nature of things, slavery compelled quietness, and permanent settlement. Hence the removal to Kansas, and the struggle over that State had more in it than the mere question of privilege. It was, chiefly, whether the State should be counted as adding to the political strength of the slave party,—and this involved the permanency of power, with the Democratic party. They were beaten in this, and outvoted, so that Republicans were put in power,—what then?

The slaveholders' rebellion. Stripped of all the special pleadings that were put up in its favor, this meant that so far as the Southern section of the party was concerned, it would not surrender political power. So long as it held this, the Union was well enough. When it no longer retained it, the time had come to break up the Union, in order that, in the fragment broken off, it might still be in power. For this, and nothing else, the war was precipitated, and maintained during four bloody, wasteful years. In brief, the war of rebellion represented the refusal of the Democracy to let go of power. It is the boast of their papers that they are still the same. Can the conclusion be avoided, that to entrust them with power is to have again the old ordeal? It is not to be overlooked, in reaching a conclusion on this subject, that the party at the North fully sympathized with those in rebellion at the South. Hence the conclusion is all the more important, that safety requires that they be held in the minority. If once they precipitated the country in war rather than abandon power, is it likely that a second time they would hesitate to do this, if surrounded by the same conditions.

We say these things, not that we fear their success. We fully believe the Republican party will achieve one of its old-time victories in 1876. But it is well occasionally for the people to be reminded that they have been delivered from serious peril. Oftentimes light and transient reasons are urged against fidelity to the Republican party. In some trifling particulars the interior arrangements, or the exterior policy, is not what is desired. Ridicule and sarcasm are employed against it, independent journals, whose politics are paid for, urge its abandonment, because its mission is ended; and weak-minded theorists accept such flimsy views. But we should remember that so long as a chance for rascality exists, the mission of the Democratic party does not seem to be ended, and the mission of the Republican party is ever to antagonize it. All that has been alleged against the Republican party—be it true or false—has never represented it so blackly as the history of the Democratic party shows it to be. We have been loyal; it has been disloyal. We have urged freedom; it fought for slavery. We were for enfranchisement; it against it. We sustain the spirit of our institutions; it seeks to subvert them. These things are worth remembering.

PERSONAL.

John Hay's father-in-law, Amasa Stone, is going to build him a house and buy him a newspaper.

They are going to centennate Daniel O'Connor, who was born "100 years ago, come August next."

Pius IX. has survived 104 of his cardinals, and still he is hale, hearty, and a good deal of a trial to Bismarck.

Ex-Governor Bigler reports having obtained from citizens of the State of New York more than $15,000 in subscriptions to the Centennial stock.

Col. Charles Greene, editor of the Boston *Post*, having fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, retires from journalism after forty-four years of service.

Mr. John Hooker, of Hartford, has sailed for Europe to spend the summer with his wife, Mrs. Isbaella Beecher Hooker, and son, who have been abroad for more than a year.

All doubt as to the confirmation of Dr. Jagger as Bishop of Southern Ohio is set at rest by the designation of the presiding Bishop of Wednesday, the 28th inst., as the day of his consecration at Philadelphia.

Charles B. Lewis is the funny man of the Detroit *Free Press*. He is a native of Ohio and about 33 years old. Entering a printing office at an early age, he soon took to reporting, and has been at it ever since, except for a few years that he served in the army.

Col. Lee Jordan, a Georgia farmer, owns and cultivates 200,000 acres, the original cost of which was $45,000. He has 800 laborers, but is gradually adopting the tenant system. Six overseers superintend the plantations, and raise from 1,400 to 2,000 bales of cotton.

Mr. James E. Murdock, the well-known public reader, has been giving entertainments in Ohio for the benefit of a church near his residence in Warren county. Having raised funds for repairing the church, he now proposes to give readings in Cincinnati and elsewhere to secure a bell for the edifice.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz announces in a circular that the school of Natural History on Penekese Island has spent all of its money, and that the experience of the past two years shows the impossibility of continuing on the original plan. It has been decided to charge a fee of $50 for the season, and it is doubtful if even then the expenses can be met without incurring debt.

The Rev. John S. Glendenning preached on Sunday, in his church in Jersey City, for the first time since his famous trial. A large congregation greeted his re-appearance in the pulpit, which was decorated lavishly with flowers. Mr. Glendenning's church has paid the charges of the lawyers who conducted his defense, and his salary has not been affected by the intermission in his ministry.

Leslie Combs on Tecumseh: "If ever an Indian was great, he was that Indian. I well remember how he looked. He was perhaps forty-five years old when I saw him, about five feet ten inches in height, and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was the noblest looking specimen of a savage I ever saw, and one of the great men of America. He was a savage with a Christian heart."

Miss Brady writes to *Appleton's Journal* that in the town of Concord, with its population of twenty-three hundred people, there are so many celebrities that it is dangerous to turn a corner suddenly for fear of running over some first-class saint, philosopher or sage. Mr. Boutwell once told a friend, who asked him what was the chief mercantile staple of the town, that the people of Concord supported themselves by writing for the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mr. Gibbs, of Tynterfield, who has lately died in England, was long the head of the London and Bristol house of Anthony Gibbs & Co., whose present chief is Governor of the Bank of England. Their wealth was enormously augmented by guano contracts with the Peruvian Government. Mr. Gibbs supported with extraordinary munificence many undertakings which had the special sympathy of Dr. Pusey—notably Keble College, Oxford, the beautiful chapel of which he built at his own cost.

The exact words addressed by the Emperor of Austria to King Victor Emanuel in a private conversation are said to be the following: "I have chosen Venice because this city was the last given up by my Government, and I wish to show the whole world that Austria has renounced definitely and forever all idea of a pretension to Italian soil. The astonishing events which have taken place within the space of a few years—events which have led Italy to unity and independence—show the action of a superhuman power before which I feel it my duty to incline."

The current number of *Harper's Weekly* prints a portrait of Mr. Lemuel Griffin, of Lodi, Medina county, Ohio, who, in all probability, is the oldest man in the Union. Reports differ a little as to Mr. Griffin's precise age. His present wife, his third, whom he married about twenty-five years ago, allots him a hundred and three years; but other evidence and testimony make him out to be about a hundred and fifteen. He was born on the 22d of April, 1759, or thereabout, at Granby, Litchfield county, Conn. In spite of his advanced age, he is still hale and intelligent. One of his sons, whose portrait is also given, looks almost as old as the father.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The yearly military crop in Europe foots up 2,284,439 boys.

There are ninety-eight Episcopal Sunday Schools on Long Island Diocese and 14,717 scholars.

A Boston newspaper carrier makes his rounds on a velocipede, and before the honest watch-dog is fairly aware of his presence, he is scooting down the street, a quarter of a mile away.

The Postoffice Departments of Belgium, France and Italy have forbidden the transmission by their routes of watches, jewelry or other articles made of gold, as well as hard cash. Persons about to send such articles to those countries, there to be forwarded, should not lose sight of this item.

Golden hair is common with the barmaids of London. It is produced with a powerful solution of chemicals, making a very beautiful tint, and a stink intense enough to knock over an Egyptian pyramid. The introduction of the dye has given a healthy stimulus to the manufacture of patent clothespins.

Mr. Wendell Phillips and fifty others have just sent a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature against the cession of the Hoosac Tunnel to any corporation, on the ground that the growth of such organizations of capital, we undertake to say, public work and control public property for their own advantage, is dangerous to the public welfare.

A venerable African, over in Alabama, has sententiously expressed the principal cause of the decay of Southern prosperity in these words: "Afore the war the white gentlemen 'tended to the politics and the niggers worked. Consequence was crops was good and white folks had money plenty. Now-a-days the white gentlemen and the niggers am both gone crazy on politics; don't neither of 'em do no work, and consequence is ain't neither of 'em got 'nough to buy corn bread."

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of which the fifty-sixth anniversary in the United States has just been celebrated, was established in Baltimore in 1819, by Thomas Wildey, the first lodge being the Washington Lodge, formed in 1821. Last year there were 5,532 lodges in the United States, and the order was represented in nearly every country in the world. In the State of New York, according to the last annual report, there are 35,965 members of the order; in the city of New York, 121 lodges, with a membership of 11,570.

Mrs. Henry Gibbs, of Agawam, Wareham, Mass., having occasion to visit one of her neighbors recently, left her youngest child, an infant of five months, asleep in a cradle in the kitchen. While returning, she fancied she heard her child crying, and hastening into the house was horrified at beholding two enormous rats spring from the cradle. Upon examination of the child's body it was found that the flesh of its left shoulder and arm had been badly lacerated. It is probable that had the mother remained away half an hour longer the infant would have been killed.

Some valuable documents lately discovered among the waste paper in the Treasury Department at Washinton have been forwarded to the State Librarian of Connecticut. Among them are original letters and accounts of Silas Deane, the Connecticut diplomatist, who was sent by Congress to France as a political and financial agent of America, and who subsequently, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, negotiated the treaty of friendship and alliance with France. There are also letters from Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Robert Morris, and Beaumarchias, and the original agreement under the terms of which Lafayette gave his aid to the patriots during our Revolution.

A PLAGUE OF RATS.

Roots of the Crops Attacked and the Populace Driven Away.

A Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal as follows: "While Bengal has lately struggled through a famine crisis, the Kurens country, lying on the confines of Burmah proper, has narrowly escaped a crisis of the same kind, but in this instance rats, and not drought, were the cause of the scarcity. It appears that certain parts of the Burmah are periodically visited by a plague of rats. Hosts of them march across the country and attack the roots of the crops and the grain in the villages, and actually drive out the populace and cause whole villages to be deserted by their depredations. Such a plague had appeared near Toungboo, and some suffering had arisen in consequence, but the Government appear to have provided food for those in want of it, and all fear of famine is now averted. A forester, but a few weeks since, as he was going to visit the teak forests rented by a large firm in Bombay, witnessed the passage of an army of rats as they crossed the Sittang. He was at the time gliding down stream in his boat, and the boatmen called his attention to a large black mass swarming down the high banks. These turned out to be rats, and as they swam across the river they kept a kind of military formation. He represented their numbers to have been myriads. They passed close to the boat, and were large field rats. The late Dr. Mason, in his book on Burmah, mentions the plague they owe to the country, but until their depredations had spread to such an extent as they did last year, their presence was ignored. It appears that they generally keep near hilly country, and scour the plains at seasons when the nuts or fruits in the hills fail them.

A Remarkable Case.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Ford, a lady who weighed between 500 and 600 pounds, took place Tuesday from her residence, Eighteenth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia. Her history has been very peculiar. Seventeen years ago last Thanksgiving day Mrs. Ford, who then resided at Darby, was engaged in pouring out tea for some guests who had been spending the afternoon with her. Suddenly she ceased, her arms dropped to her side, and from that time to the present she has been powerless. She then took to her bed and has remained there until she died, requiring as much attention and care as an infant. To make matters worse, she began to become exceedingly stout, and her weight increased until her arms and extremities were said to be double the size of those of an ordinary person in good health. She weighed at least 500 pounds, and it required four men to lift her from her bed. With extreme difficulty the corpse was brought down stairs Tuesday morning, and laid out in a case measuring thirty-six inches across. There being no supports sufficiently strong to bear its weight it was laid upon the floor, and at the time for the funeral Tuesday afternoon the case was placed sideways on rollers and taken out through the front door.—*Phila. Press.*

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Details of the Great Flood in New South Wales—Wreck of the Steamer Gothenberg. With the Loss of Eighty Lives.

[Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.]

Sidney, N. S. W., March 13.—A terrible shipwreck has occurred in Torres Strait, attended with fearful loss of life. The Gothenberg, Capt. Pearce, sailed from Port Darwin, on February 16, having on board eighty-five passengers, and a crew of thirty-six. Fine weather was experienced until February 24, when it came on thick and hazy, blowing strong from the northwest, attended with violent squalls, with thunder and lightning. At 7 P. M., during a violent squall, the steamer struck suddenly on the rocks, which proved to be Flinders' Reef. She went stem on, and bored up with such force that when stationery there was only two feet under the forefoot and five fathoms astern. Captain Pearce ordered all empty casks to be brought aft and filled with water, to bring the ship by the stern, and when this was done the engines were put astern full speed, but without the desired result of backing her off the reef. The tide was at full flood at 11 P. M., and again the engines were worked astern, but with no better result. During this time the gale was increasing in violence, and the sea making, and the ship commenced to bump heavily, and by 1 A. M. on the 28th she commenced to make water, which soon put out the engine fires. The Captain then ordered the boats to be got ready for lowering, and biscuit and water was placed in each; at 3 A. M. the two port boats were ordered by the Captain to be lowered, as the weather was getting worse. One contained the men who have arrived by the Leichardt and in the second were five seamen who were keeping the boat off the steamer's side, there being such a heavy sea on. At this juncture Mr. Nelson, the steward, while fending his boat off, fell overboard, losing his oar, but was got into the boat again. The chief officer, Mr. Davis, then ordered the boat to come around on the starboard side, but by some mischance she got adrift and could not regain the ship. The last the rescued men heard was the cry of Captain Pearce calling to them to get back to the ship; but this could not be effected, as a second oar was carried away, and the boat was helpless in such a gale. Only one resource was left—to keep her before it, and this was done. The weather was very thick, and raining all day. At 4 P. M. made land, and endeavored to get ashore, but without success, after trying for three hours. The next land made was Cape Gloucester, but the attempt to get ashore was attended with no better result. At 9 P. M. again sighted the main, and finding a lee remained until daylight of the 28th of February, when at about 7 A. M. sighted the steamship Leichardt and were soon safely on board and hospitably cared for Captain McLean, of the Leichardt, being advised of the wreck, made for the supposed locality, but on reaching the spot the ill-fated Gothenburg was found to have slipped off the reef, the eyes of the main rigging being awash. A search party from Bowen afterwards discovered fourteen survivors on Holborn Island and brought them to Townsville. They had passed the night of the 24th in the rigging, after seeing their fellow-voyagers swept off one by one or go down with the ship. They state that about 3 A. M. on Thursday, efforts having been made to raise her forward, the vessel commenced moving, and got broadside on to the reef, labouring heavily. The two port boats were then lowered and manned and sent astern, as it was feared that they would be stove in by the heavy sea if kept alongside, but the painters broke and they got adrift. The vessel gradually keeled over, and about an hour after the starboard boats were lowered, and as the passengers got into them the boats capsized as soon as they reached the water. The sea now broke over the steamer, and fourteen men who were left took to the masts, where they remained until Friday morning, when they succeeded in bailing out one of the boats that was fast to the Gothenberg by a painter, and, having a rough work, managed to reach Hollorn Island, where they found the port life-boat smashed, but the four men who left in her were safe. The starboard life-boat was seen by some of the survivors on the east side of the reef, with the stern out, and five or six persons on board.

THE CHANGE OF TREASURERS.

An Arrangement by Which it Will Not be Necessary to Count All the Funds of the Government on Mr. Spinner's Departure.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says an idea widely prevails, that the counting of the funds in the custody of Gen. Spinner, preparatory to turning the office over to Treasurer New, will be begun immediately. If, however, the original arrangement is carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, and the change in the office takes place on the first of July next, the present Treasurer will turn over to his successor, and take his receipt therefor, the cash balance on hand at the close of business on the day previous. That balance will embrace only the funds on hand in the office at Washington, and the change will not involve the counting of the coin in the office at New York, nor of any public money in the custody of any Assistant Treasurer, National bank, or other depository of the United States, such financial agents being responsible for the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money in their offices as the Treasurer is in his, the banks giving collateral security, and the others bonds.

The balance to be turned over will consist chiefly of the funds on hand for disbursement; greenbacks received for redemption, but not yet destroyed; and the five per cent. fund of the banks; bank notes on hand for redemption, but not delivered to the Controller of the Currency; clearing-house and gold certificates, time notes, called bonds, coupons redeemed and paid, but not sent to the Auditor for reimbursement. The balance to be counted will not necessarily involve the counting of the surplus of greenbacks, which is contained in one of the vaults of the Treasurer's office, and amounted to something more than $50,000,000. This fund is a reserve of finished legal-tender notes, to which is added all deliveries of circulating notes, other than fractional currency, as they come from the Printing Bureau, and the amount of the funds is not included in the balance sheet of the Treasury, or in the outstanding circulation of United States notes. It is simply a stock of greenbacks kept on hand with which to supply the place of those retired by reason of their being unfit for circulation, it being found profitable to keep the notes on hand until well seasoned, the longest in stock being paid out first. This fund until some time ago was in the custody and control of the Treasurer, but Secretary Richardson issued an order relieving the Treasurer of the immediate custody of the fund, caused an additional lock, making three, to be placed on the door of the vault, and designated three clerks to represent the officers of the Secretary, the Register, and the Treasurer, each to hold the combination of one of the locks, thus of necessity requiring the presence of all when the vault is opened. The arrangement is still continued, and all deliveries from this fund to the Treasurer are made by that committee, and it would therefore seem that the Treasurer is relieved of responsibility for the fund, and the necessity of counting it and taking Treasurer New's receipt for it is obviated.

Religion and Seventy-six.

The religious and semi-secular papers are complaining that the orators at Lexington and Concord made no reference to the religious element of the American Revolution, and declare that it was in fact the backbone of the great contest. How far the *Evangelist*, *Observer*, *Independent*, and *Christian Union* are correct, will be seen in the following, published in the New York *Weekly Mercury*, in 1766, at the time of the excitement consequent upon the passage of the Stamp Act:

Halifax, N. S., March 27.

We hear that a person in a neighboring Government, lately refused to pay a debt for which he was attached, because the writ was not stamped, the populace, immediately upon hearing thereof, assembled, and having the fellow before them, passed the three following votes and resolve, viz.:

Vote 1, That this man is not a Christian;

Vote 2, That he ought to be of some religion:

Therefore, *Tarrily voted*, That he be a Jew; whereupon,

Resolved, That he be circumcised.

This resolution so terrified the poor creature that he begged forgiveness for his imprudence, and promised to behave better for the future. He was then permitted to make a confession of his faith, upon which the sentence was remitted and he dismissed.

Two widows have sued E. B. Batchelor, of West Randolph, Vt., who didn't keep his promise to marry them. One demands $5,000 and the other $10,000. Batch. will doubtless get off very cheaply, whichever way the case goes.

ANOTHER'S.

She has the most alluring eyes,
A little Grecian nose;
She wears the most bewitching guise,
And parti-colored hose!
Her touch can thrill one strangely when
One clasps her in the dance;
At least, they tell me so,—but then,
I never had the chance!

Her melting tones, so people say,
Intoxicate the brain,
And leave, when she has gone away,
A joy akin to pain.
Her voice is like sweet music when
Its strains are soft and low;
So those who've heard it say—but then
I never did, you know.

She makes the most superb *ragout*,—
Knits stockings by the score;
Knows Latin and Italian, too,
Greek, French, and plenty more!
She's just the girl to sweeten life,—
Adorable!—divine!
In short, she is a *perfect* wife!
But then she isn't mine!
—*Brooklyn Sunday Sun.*

Mrs. Cobleigh's Hot Potato.

Mr. Cobleigh had just got down to breakfast. He was standing up to the stove with his hands clasped behind him, as is his custom, contemplating the attractively set table. A large platter of broiled ham, with fried eggs, was the central feature, and Mr. Cobleigh is very fond of ham and eggs. The family cat was lying under the table, purring softly to herself. It was a strongly marked domestic scene, and Mr. Cobleigh felt his eye moisten as he surveyed it. Mrs. Cobleigh was taking up the potatoes. She had the last one pierced with the fork, and was about to deposit it with the rest, when she espied the upturned palm of her husband's hand. What possessed her she cannot tell, but she dropped the steaming vegetable straight into his unconscious hand. He didn't ask her what she was doing; he didn't even look around; he simply emitted an awful scream and sprung madly into the air. On the descent he struck the table with his knees with such force as to completely overturn it, and, with the contents, he went to the floor with an awful crash. Five dollars' worth of crockery was smashed, and a carpet, coat, and a pair of pants were ruined by ham gravy and butter. It is probable Mr. Cobleigh would have fainted dead away from the effect of the shock had not the cat, across whose erected back he fell, as she was darting away from the awful calamity, turned and fastened both claws and teeth into his thigh with awful ferocity. That revived him. The house is now shut up. Mrs. Cobleigh is visiting her mother in Brookfield, and Mr. Cobleigh has taken a jaunt to Boston on business. We understand she thinks Mr. Cobleigh is to blame in the matter, for, she properly reasons, had he not jumped so like an all-fired fool, there would have been no damage done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAS GLOBES,
AT LOW PRICES, AT
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S,
189 Liberty street,
Near Sixth.

A PREMIUM OF $500 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a new compilation of a
FIRST-CLASS SPELLING BOOK.
For further particulars apply for circular to
BENJAMIN SINGERLY,
Harrisburg & Pittsburgh.
ap6:pon

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., Sidewalks and orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY

NOTICE.
All parties are hereby cautioned against using street washers or hose, or any willful waste of Water for a few days, or until further notice, as the chamber of the Sampson Engine is broken and the Engine is out of service, and will be until such time as a new chamber can be cast and put in.
JAMES M. ATKINSON,
ap21:q19 Superintendent.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
OVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one of his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,
INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF
HARDWARE
To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Upper streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Cornices
AND
Mirrors!

OF
OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
mh23:n74

NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street,
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all ages of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL.
The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1864.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, April 28th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00, Extra quality Black Silks, well worth $1.25.
At $1.25 and $1 37½, Heavy Black Dress Silk. Most decided bargains.
At $1 50, One of the greatest bargains in Best Black Dress Silks ever offered, fully equal to the Silks usually sold at $2.
Bargains in Best Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Unsurpassed bargains in Plain Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades—will compare favorably with best $2 Silks.
Desirable Striped Dress Silks.
New Bargains to-day in
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 62½c, 75c, 90c and $1 per yard, and finer qualities at equally low prices.
Extra Bargains offered in
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 75c per yard—unsurpassed in the United States for good value.
AT 50 CENTS,
New Silk and Wool Pongees,
A Splendid Bargain.
New Plaids of every description.
New Serges, Diagonals, Poplins, &c.
New Mourning Dress Goods, &c.
FINE DRESS GOODS,
Of every description.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
At 25c, Ladies' Summer Skirts.
At $1, New Spring Shaw s, full size.
LATEST STYLES IN
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses and Suits.
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

128
FEDERAL ST.
B. AND B.
NEW DRESS GOODS
FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 27th,
New 27 inch Plaid Dress Goods, 18c.
New 27 inch Plaid Dress Goods, 30c.
Several cases of New Plaid Dress Goods, 37½c, and up to $1 per yard.
New Invisible Plaid Camel's Hair at 87½, the neatest and choicest patterns yet offered.
New 36 inch Delleges, 25c.
New 36 inch Delleges, 40c.
New 36 inch Delleges, 45c and up to finest quality
French Goods in Plain and Twilled Fabrics, in all choice shades of Grays, Coffee Browns, &c.
New 46 inch Black Cashmere, full yard wide, 27 inches wide, from 25 to 50c.
One case New Black Cashmere, (styled Cachemire D'Ecosse) at $1.00 per yard, 40 inch wide. These goods are made from superior wool and finished differently from any other made.
New 46 inch Black Cashmere, $1, a very great bargain.
New 46 inch Black Cashmere, from $1.12½ to $2 per yard.
New 40 inch Black Cashmeres, at 75c, as good as any 87c goods in the market, and will compare with many $1 qualities usually sold.
New Black Alpacas, from 25c to 65c.
New Black Mohairs and Brilliantines from 50c to $1.25 per yard.
We feel confident buyers will find these Alpacas, Mohairs and Brilliantines 5 to 15c per yard less than regular value.
New Heavy Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, at $1.25, worth $1.50.
New "Hand Spun" Black Silks, from $2 to $4 per yard.
The above comprises the largest and cheapest offering of the season—perhaps not equalled and positively not surpassed in this market.

Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION.—ON account of James MacKeown removing to Philadelphia, the firm of MacKeown, Thompson & Co., is this

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 29, 1875.

Yesterday developed more activity at the banks than was apparent the day previous, but it was chiefly in the way of receipts,—not of outgoes. There was comparatively little demand for money, other than such as is made in what is called "counter business." Yet the manufactories are active, and the volume of general business quite large. The result proves one thing that has not been as fully understood as it should be. This is, that our iron firms are quite strong, and in far easier circumstances, as regards ready money, than was supposed. The idea was quite generally diffused that many of our firms could not be still,—that to cease manufacture would test their credit; that they would be unable to float enough paper to get along. The mills were closed several months, outstanding paper was steadily met, debts paid, and now that active manufacture is resumed, they have money to make payments and meet expenses, without drawing on the banks at all. Indeed, the result confirms quite another report,—that our manufacturers were steadily clearing out old accounts and accumulating money beyond their actual needs.

Real estate continues fairly active,—although there are yet quite many unrented houses in the city. Stocks rule rather low.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¼	5-20's 1867	123½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¾	" 1868—coupons	122⅞
5-20's 1862	119⅛	10-40's	116
" 1864	121¾	Currency 6's	125½
" 1865	123⅝	New 5 per cents	115⅜
" 1865 new	121⅜	10-40's—coupons	116¾

RAILWAY STOCKS.

New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	27½
Erie	29⅜	Union Pacific	76¾
I. C	103½	Wabash	43¾
C. C. & I. C	6	Harlem	135
St. Paul	36⅜	Adams Express	101¾
Do. Pref	67⅜	American Express	63½
Michigan Southern	76⅞	U. S. Express	53
Do. Central	70	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	95
North Western Com	42⅝	Quicksilver	19
Do. Pref	56	Port Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	106	Hannibal & St. Jos	25¾
Cleve. & Pitts	92⅝	Panama	166
Pacific Mail	44⅞	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel	86¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	55½	Cen. Tran. (S)	44⅝
Reading (S)	56⅝	Empire Do (cs&d)	54
R. Coal & I. (S&d)	39	Lehigh Do (cs&d)	49
Oil Creek (S)	9⅜	P.C. & St. L. 7's (bd)	76¼
Lehigh Valley (bd)	63¾		

NEW YORK, April 28, 1875.

Money closed at 4, after loaning at 2½ a5; prime mercantile paper 5½a6. Sterling was weak at 487a487½ for sixty days and 490a490½ for sight. The customs receipts were $186,000. Gold opened and closed at 115¼, with sales in the interim at 115¾. The borrowing rates were 3 to 7 per annum and 1-65a1-32 per diem. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $365,000. The clearings were $23,000,0000. The specie shipments to-day were $200,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow are $1,000,000. Government bonds are steady. State bonds are quiet.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company was held to-day, and President Eckert submitted his report. The earnings of the company show considerable gain for the first three months of the year, and President Eckert closes his report with a hopeful view of the future of the property. The following trustees were unanimously elected: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, S. L. M. Barlow, Benjamin E. Bates, F. Gordon Dexter, Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, Thomas T. Eckert, Wm. H. Guion, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntingdon, S. M. Mills, J. H. Mortimer, C. J. Osborne, G. G. Sampson, James D. Smith, E. D. L. Sweet, W. J. Syms, and Henry M. Taber.

There was a further improvement in railway and miscellaneous shares early in the day, and business was quite active, but during the afternoon there was a general reaction, followed by a recovery, and a firm market at the close. Union Pacific advanced to 78¼, but afterwards dropped to 75, and finally closed at 76½ on active business. Western Union sold back, then declined to 76¾, and in the last the sales rose to 80. Rock Island reached 106¾, with a subsequent reaction to 105¾, and a final close at 106. Lake Shore, after advancing from 70½ to 71¼, fell off to 70¼, and finally rallied to 70¾. Pacific Mail opened and closed at 44¼, the prices in the meantime having advanced to 45¼, and declined to 44. Erie was weak, and declined from 30½ to 29⅜, closing at 29¾. New Jersey Southern was more active, and advanced from 7 to 8⅜, with a late reaction to 7. Wabash fell off from 16½ to 15¾, with only a slight rally at the close. Panama declined from 166 to 164. Delaware, Lackawana & Western touched 119½, against 123¾ at the close yesterday. Harlem sold at 134¾, a decline of 2 per cent. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was firm at 26¼a27. Missouri Pacific ranged from 54¼ to 54¾. Atlantic & Pacific preferred from 17 to 17¾, and Kansas Pacific from 24½ to 25. Kansas preferred advanced from 41¼ to 44, and closed at 43½. New York Central was steady, as were also Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Alton. The other changes were not generally important.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 292,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest, 13,000 Rock Island, 30,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Wabash, and 35,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s of '62, 119½; do of '64, 121½; do of '65, 122½; do new, 121½; do of '67, 123¾; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¼; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 100½; Tennessee, old, 70; do new, 70; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; North Carolina, old, 20½; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 102½; Wargo Express, 94½; American Express, 63½; United States Express, 52½; Pacific Mail, 44½; New York Central, 105; Erie, 29½; Erie, preferred, 40; Harlem, 134; Harlem, preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 73; Pittsburgh, 92½; North Western, common, 42½; North Western, preferred, 56; Rock Island, 105¾; New Jersey Central, 35; St. Paul, 36⅞; St. Paul, preferred, 57; Wabash, 15¾; Wabash, preferred, 20; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 7; Terre Haute, Preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 107½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 105½; Baltimore & Ohio, 117; Lake Shore, 70; Panama, 6; Illinois Central, 105½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 26½; Union Pacific, 76¾; Central Pacific, 103; Union, 101; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 120.

LONDON, April 28—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 93¼a94; 5-20's '65 105½; do '67 108⅞; 10-40's 103⅜; new 5's, 102½; New York Central, 91; Erie 29; do preferred 57½.

PARIS, April 28.—Rentes 63f 90c.

FRANKFORT, April 28.—U. S. 5-20's '62, 98¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

Business continues quiet and the market weak and drooping. Crude was quoted at $1.55@1.67½ ₱ bbl at Parker, for immediate shipment, the lowest point it has touched yet; barge oil was offered yesterday at $1.40, delivered on the first water, and could probably be bought for less. Refiners generally are reported as having fair stocks, but some of them continue buying, determined on having a low average, and there is enough doing to keep the ground hopeful for business in this respect, a very important one. Refined continues dull and drooping, and while there is still some margin for profit, there appears to be a general disinclination to sell at current rates. Quoted at 11½ deliverable at Connellsville depot to go to Baltimore. Exporters, it is said, are taking hold sparingly, and the present position is not as favorable now as it was expected a few weeks ago it would be.

The Barrel trade is devoid of any new features: demand light and prices unchanged; countries, $1.18; city trade, $1.40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O. W	360
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	322
Total		682

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H. S. A. Stewart	Witbeck, M., & Co	202
Livingston Bro's	Anderson, F. & Co	303
Central Ref. Co	J. P. Logan	302
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	565
Total		1,462

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

A leading New York commercial paper, discussing the situation, says, although there has been a greater economy among the masses, of late, owing to the depression of commercial and industrial affairs, there appears to have been very little interference with the generous habits of living among the people generally, judging from the fact that there has been no material diminution in the consumption of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and other important necessaries of life. Of Iron and Steel barely one-third as much is now received from abroad as in 1872, and there is a considerable falling off in the receipts of Cotton, Woolen, Silk, and Linen goods. On the other hand, the reduction in the rate of wages, here and there, has lessened, and is lessening, the advantages which foreign manufacturers enjoy over our home producers. For exhave enjoyed over our home producers. For example, the exports of domestic Cotton goods thus ample, the exports of domestic Cotton goods thus far this year are larger than in the corresponding period of any preceding year since before the war. During the last few years our exports of domestic products have gained more than a hundred per cent., and the advantage thus secured is likely to remain in the more prosperous conditions of trade upon which the country is about to enter.

Upon which the country is about to enter.

APPLES—Prime receipts are increasing somewhat but the supply continues light and prices are still unsettled, ranging from $2.50@3.50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements; some holders have faith in the future of the market. We continue to quote in a round lot way, at $1.75@1.80 for medium and $1.85@1.90 for choice.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for the better grades, and with a limited supply, fine roll would advance still more; prime to choice rolls, 27@30c; do, dairy, 22@25c. There is little or no demand for old stock, and the indications are that it will have to be disposed of at grease prices, as it is unfit for anything else.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Is fairly active and unchanged at 16½ @17c for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17@17½ cents for New York.

DRIED FRUIT—Quotable at 7@8c for Apples; 9@9½ for halve Peaches; 6@7 for Elderberries, and 9@10 for Blackberries.

EGGS—Jobbing dealers have been endeavoring to put up the market within the past day or two, but it appears to be uphill work; 18 was generally refused, and the ruling price to-day,

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a fair local trade, and the recent advance is maintained. Spring wheat flour, $5.75@5.85 for choice and $6@6.25 for Minnesotas; winters, $6@6.25 for red and $6.50@6.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—Both Sugars and Coffees are reported very firm, and the indications are favorable for an advance in the near future. Coffee has been reduced to some 30,000 odd bags in first hands, but it should be born in mind that there is an increasing supply in second hands. A Rio circular, under date of 24th inst. reports as follows:—Receipts Coffee for the week, 60,000 bags; previous week, 70,000 bags; shipments do., 16,000 bags; stock, 75,000 bags; prices, 8-800. Exchange, 27¾d.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅜	Ex C Standard	10⅜
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10½	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¾		

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted loose	26½
Rio Prime	22	E. Java Bodgs	40
Rio Fancy	23	E. Java loose	33½
Rio, Prime	27		

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@9¼		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@75
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is a fair degree of activity in the grain markets, and with continued light receipts and an average consumptive demand, together with the stimulating character of the advices from the West, prices are strong and tending upward. What, of which the offerings continue light, may be quoted at $1.04@1.05 for Penna and Ohio red, and $1.22@1.24 for amber and white. The Oat market is firm, and as farmers are now busy in getting in their Spring crops, the delivered trade is likely to continue light for some weeks to come. Quotations may be given at 68@69c for mixed, and 70@72c for white. Corn is firm, in light supply and advancing; sale of 3 cars at 84c on track; we also hear of sales at 85c from store. There is not much inquiry for Rye corn, and it may be quoted quiet at 84@86. Rye is in limited supply, but unchanged; a round lot of No. 1 would sell readily at $1.23.

HAY—The market for baled is firm but unchanged; $20@21 for prairie and $22@23 for timothy, according to quality.

HOMINY—$3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1@1.15 ₱ gallon jugs.

ONIONS—$3.50@4.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion sets, $2@3 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—The market is a shade firmer; sales of Peach Blows, on track, at 90@$1, and $1.05@ 1.10 for Jobbing way, from store. Early is...c, for seed, $1.15@1.20.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market continues firm, and there is a steady trade for the jobbing trade, but prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last report.

Hams—Sugar cured, 13½@14c; canvassed, 14@14½; tierces, ₱ lb.....14

Shoulders, Ex S. C.....11

Bacon—Breakfast, Ex S. C.....14

Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, qd.....15

Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.....$7.00

Lard—In kettles.....13½

Clear Rib Sides.....13½

Clear Sides.....14

Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.....$24.00

Short's Lard Oil.....85

SWEET CORN—50@60 ₱ B.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @2¾ cts for good mixed, woolen 4c ₱ B.

SEEDS—Clover seed, $7.75@8 for medium, and $8.75@9 for mammoth. Timothy, $2.60@2.80.

TALLOW—Easy at 7¾ to 7¾ for country, and 8¼ for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	140	cars. 37	cars. 18 cars.
Monday	88	" 11	" 14 "
Tuesday	88	" 4	" 20 "
Wednesday	9	" 5	" 30 "
Total	273	" 57	" 99 "
Same time last week	402	" 164	" 73 "

FREIGHTS.

One of our New York exchanges, the *World*, of Tuesday, in referring to the recent reduction in freights from Chicago and Buffalo to that point, says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad is reported by dealers in Pittsburgh for manufactured through freights from Chicago to New York to $40 per car load for breves, while the charge of $40 per car from East Liberty to New York is maintained." Our contemporary is mistaken; the rate from here eastward has been reduced to correspond with the reduction from Chicago; it has been cut down from $80 to $40 per car load to New York, and from Philadelphia to $33 per car, just exactly one-half the rate charged from Chicago. The trade here have no reason to complain as regards transportation, but it must be conceded that the rates are low enough, but what they are most desirous for is that drawbacks be abolished, which dealer will have no advantage over another. Railway officials, however, claim that in order to retain the trade of large shippers, they are compelled to give drawbacks to them, while if able to accord to the ordinary shipper, that it is one of the results of an active competition.

CATTLE.

Briggs, Dock & Dean, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central (East Liberty) Stock Yards, report as follows:

The arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day show an increase of 85 cars as compared with the corresponding time last week, but the actual supply on sale was no greater, the best evidence of which is that of the 273 cars above reported, 88 came through consignments. With unfavorable reports from the east, especially from New York, and a very slim attendance of buyers, particularly from the east, there has been only 10 cars of the selling interest, very unsatisfactory. Up to this writing there have been no cattle bought for river points, Baltimore or New York, and only 10 for Philadelphia, and but for country dealers and city butchers, there would have been no market deserving of the name; prices are off from 50 cents per cwt., notwithstanding the reduction in freights, and no decline at the source of supply. The fact is, cattle are bringing just about what they would in Chicago as can be obtained here, but we think there is bound to be a reaction in the general position, and it will not be long, and the point above referred to in regard to prices being about as low here as at Chicago will actually increase the freight charges to buyers, especially since the reduction in the cost of transportation, which is now as cheap relatively as from Chicago, and the distance being so much less to the seaboard, the shrinkage, a very important matter, will not be so great.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers	7.00@7.25
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	6.50@6.75
Fair 1,000@1,150 steers	5.75@6.00
Cows, Stags and Bulls	3.00@5.50
Stockers, as to quality	3.50@4.25

HOGS.

The receipts during the three and a half days ending at noon to-day show a falling off of 47 cars, and the falling off in point of quality has been almost as great as that in regard to numbers. There have been only five full loads of good hogs, averaging 275@300 lbs, recently, the kind usually bought for shipment to Philadelphia, but buyers for that market continue to draw pretty freely upon Chicago, in addition to which there have been a good many stillers run in, that market recently from Baltimore, and the result is, the demand here on Philadelphia account is light. New York is also getting a good many from Chicago, and there, too, has had its effect in curtailing the demand here. However, the market, in view of the very limited receipts, is firmer, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are a shade higher; and the run been equal to that of last week, the result, so far as prices are concerned, would have been different, and it is fortunate for owners that such was the case.

QUOTATIONS.

Fair to prime Yorkers	7.75@8.00
Light Philadelphia Hogs, 225@250 lbs	7.25@7.75
Extra Philadelphia Hogs, 275@300 lbs	7.50@8.00

There is a difference of one-half to three-fourths of a cent being made between corn-fed hogs and stillers.

SHEEP.

The market has varied very considerably from that of last week; there are several new features, to some of which we shall refer. The run, as will be seen, is much larger, and, in consequence of the warm weather, wool is coming in very dull and decidedly lower, and notwithstanding clippers are off too, they have not declined as much as the former, and was the case, a readier sale. Last week, the weather, wooled and clipped sold quickly and at much better prices relatively, while this week the latter had to be discounted. This week, while the latter had to is on the back track, in consequence of an oversupply, but, as already intimated, the shrinkage was greatest on wooled.

QUOTATIONS

Wooled—Extra 100@110 lb	7.00@7.12½
" Prime 90@95 lb	6.75@6.87½
" Good 75@85 lb	5.75@6.25
Clipped—95@100 lbs	5.12½@5.25
" 85@90 lbs	4.75@5.00
" 70@80 lbs	4.00@4.50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of Draft and Car Nos. We engage in no speculations. Commissions $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Indiana.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DEAN.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The *Fifth* Street Horse Market has been quite active during the past week, but the purchases were made mostly for home and immediate neighborhood use, only a few being bought for shipment. The total sales foot up 525 heads. One car load of nice drivers and saddlers was made up for York, Pa., prices, $150 to $260; also, one car load of smooth light drivers for Lexington, Ky., prices, $100@160.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lucy Furnace m	2	Nimick & co m	2
Phillips N & Co m	1	Lucy Furnace o	6
Total	3		29

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pgh Bolt Co o	1	Cambria I Co p	4
Lucy Furnace ore	13	Lewis O & F o	2
Shoenberger B & Co o	3	Zug & Co p	1
Total			28

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & co m	9	Robinson & H m	1
Shoenberger B. & Co o	2	Caughey & H m	14
Lewis O & F m	5	Mullins & M m	2
Phillips N & co m	4	Chess S & Co m	1
Total			38

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat firm and a shade higher: No 1 spring $1.07; No 2 fresh $1.04 regular; $1.03¾ spot; $1.03¾ seller May; $1.06¾ seller June; No 3 97¾@97¾c; rejected 91½@92c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 75½c spot; 75¾c bid seller May; 76¾c bid seller June. Rye steady and moderate demand. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand; $21.85 spot or seller May; $22.05@22.10 seller June. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $13.62½ spot; $13.82½ seller June. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull but unchanged.

The Provision Board has decided to abolish the four o'clock call until the next packing season. All the grain call this afternoon wheat closed at $1.03¾ @1.03¾ May; $1.05¾@1.06 June, Corn 75¾c May; 76¾c June. Oats steady and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flour firmer; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and state $4.95@ 5.45; common to good $5.05@5.85; good to choice $5.20@5.80; extra Ohio $5@5.75; white wheat extra $5.50@6.25; St. Louis $5.15@5.65. Rye flour dull at $4.25@4.50. Corn meal steady at $4@4.50. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 12,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1.29@1.30; No 2 Milwaukee $1.17@1.21; Chicago $1.18@1.20; No 2 Milwaukee $1.20@1.21; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.14@1.28; winter red western $1.29@1.34. Rye dull at 96@ $1.00. Barley scarce at $1.55. Malt steady at 11.80. Corn in demand; mixed western 90@92c; yellow 93@94c; fairly active and firmer; receipts 12,000; mixed western 73@75½c; white 75@78½c. Oats firm at 46½@49c. Coffee firm at 16¼@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 13¾@13¾c; refined 13¾@14c. Molasses firm; prices Porto Rico 65@ 66c. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum dull; refined 13¾@13½c; crude 9¾c. Resin dull at $2.30@2.10. Turpentine dull at 38½c. Eggs: western 15½@16. Pork firmer at $22.25. Beef quiet. Cut Meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear western 12¼c; short do 12¾c. Lard quiet; prime steam 13c. Butter firmer; western 12@18c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.16.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Flour steady; fine $5.00; superfine $5.25; XX $5.50; XXX $5.75@ 6.25; choice $6.75@7.00. Corn scarce and firm; but dull at 85@88c. Oats 73@75c. Bran dull at $1.20@1.25. Hay in good supply, but dull; prime $24; choice $27.50. Pork dull; held at $22.75; some sales at that and some at less, but not reported. Dry salt meats scarce at 9¾@12½c. Bacon dull at 8¾, 13¾ @13¾c. Hams scarce and in demand at 14@15½c. Lard dull; tierces 13¾@13½c; keg 16¾@16½c. Sugar in light supply, but good jobbing demand; common to fully fair 7¾@8¾c; fair to prime to choice 8¾@8¾c; Molasses in light supply, but fair jobbing demand; common 56c; fair to prime 60c; strictly prime 65c; choice 68@70c. Whisky nominal; rectified $1.16@1.17. Coffee steady; cargoes of fair to prime at 18¾@19¾c. Corn meal dull at $3.80.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Flour quiet; superfine $5.75@4.25; extras $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5@5.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.25@6.00; high grades $6.50@7.75. Wheat: choice held firm; fancy scarce; amber dull at $1.34@1.36; white $1.40@1.50. Rye $1.05. Corn quiet at 80@90c. Oats in good demand at 70@72½c. Provisions unchanged. Pork $22.75@23.00. Smoked hams 13@14½c; pickled do 12¼@12¾c. Lard firm at 13@16c. Whisky held at $1.17. Petroleum easy; crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Butter quiet for new; New York and Bradford county extras 28@30c; do first 27@28c; Chester county 23@24c; do firsts 17@21c. Cheese firm; fine western 16½@16¾c. Eggs advancing; western fresh 16c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1.31; No 1 white Michigan $1.28; extra do $1.31@1.33; amber cash and seller May $1.28; seller August $1.30; seller fall $1.31; No 1 red $1.27; No 2 cash and seller May $1.23; seller June $1.28; No 3 red $1.18. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; high mixed cash and seller May 77½c; low mixed 77½c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 1 65¾c; No 2 65c; Michigan 65½c; seller June 67c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Cotton dull; middling 15¾c. Flour firm at $5.60@5.85. Wheat steady at $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet at 82@83c. Oats steady at 67@69c. Rye quiet; No 1 98c. Barley quiet; fall $1.45@1.50. Linseed oil steady at 75c. Pork firm at $22.50. Lard steady at 13½c. Bulk meats firm; clear rib sides 13½c. Clear sides 14½@15c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; sides 13¾c. Whisky firm at $1.16. Sugar firm; fair to prime 8¾@9¾c. Molasses firm; prime 60c. Rice firm; fair to good 7¾@8c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 19½c. Butter firm; prime 25c. Cheese firm; fair to prime 15½@16c. Eggs firm at 15c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour steady; wheat and rye unchanged. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats quiet at 68@70c. Pork $22.75@ 23. Bulk meats 8½c, $11.90, 11.55@12c, packed. Sugar cured hams 12½@14c. Lard quiet; prime steam 12½c. Butter firmer; western 12@18c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.16.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.07; No 2 $1.03¼. Oats scarce and higher; No 2 mixed in store 61c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed in store 73½c. Rye quiet; No 1 in store $1.17. Barley unsettled and excited; No 2 $1.20@$1.25; No 3 $1.10 @$1.16.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 28.—Tallow 44s@45s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾@8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 4,500 bales American. Pork 77s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 68s 6d. Cheese 73s.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Cotton. Flour, Rye and Barley firm and unchanged. Wheat higher at $1.26@1.26¼; No 2 red fall $1.25@1.25¼; Corn higher at 73½@73¾c. Whisky firm at $1.15. Pork quiet at $22.40. Dry salt meats weak; nothing done. Bacon quiet; only small order trade. Lard nominally 15¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Wheat firm; No. 1 red held at $1.37; No 2 do $1.30. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; standard white in car lots 11½c; Ohio State test 12½c; small lots 12@12½c higher. Receipts: wheat 350 bushels; corn 1,400; oats 7,150.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Flour steady at $5.75@6.25. Wheat active; red $1.10@1.18; amber $1.20@1.25; white $1.25@1.30. Corn steady at 70@72c; shelled 74@75c. Oats steady; mixed 65c; white 67c. Rye firm at $1.07.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1.30½; No 1 $1.28½; amber $1.24½. Corn firm; No 1 mixed 76¾@76½c. Oats quiet at 66@66c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Cotton quiet at 15¾@ 15¾c. Flour firm at $5.50@5.80. Corn firm at 80@85c. Whisky steady at $1.16. Bacon firm 9½, 9¾, 13@13½c packed.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 28.—Wheat dull; red State $1.40. Corn dull. Barley scarce; Canada offered at $1.43.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Beeves: fresh receipts 2,700 head; nearly all native steers of poor to extra quality; market exceptionally dull and prices off 1 @3c from Friday's extra sales; Christmas fair to prime 10 11¾@12½c; inferior to medium 9¾@11¼c. Sheep: receipts 2,650 to-day and 1,220 yesterday; market extremely dull and lower; prices range 4¾@5¾c for ordinary to choice and 6@6¾c for unshorn. Swine: receipts yesterday and to-day 6,530; none offered alive; city dressed closed firm at 10c.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Cattle: receipts 467 head; total for the week 4,082; the market opened yesterday morning dull and slow, but was more active in the afternoon, the close with prices a shade better than at the opening of the week; the market this morning moderately active, with prices fully 5@ 10 per cwt. lower; sales of 7 cars at $4.50@5.00 for lambs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 8,400; no market to-day, owners holding for an advance on yesterday's quotations and purchasers demanding a decline. Hogs: receipts 2,000 head; total for the week 7,500; market dull; Yorkers $7.50@7.75; mixed $7.25@7.50.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Cattle: receipts 4,500 head; yesterday 5,000; market heavy and prices weak, tending lower; shipping steers $4.50@5.40; cows and heifers $4.50@5.50; fair to extra steers $5.30@6.50; sales of choice steers at $5.80@6.25; shipments 2,600 head. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; market active and steady at full prices; poor to choice light $7.50@7.90; inferior to choice heavy $7.75@8.75; mixed packing at $7.75@8.00; shipments 4,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; steady and in good demand; wooled $5.50@6.75; shorn $4.50@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers 6¾@7½c; barely 7¾@7¾c. Cattle firm and stiff; tending upward; sales of prime native shipping steers at $5.50@6.00; fair to good do $4.75@5.50; Indiana steers $4.50@5.70; mixed stock $4.75@5.50.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Hogs quiet at $7.00@ 8.60.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Cotton firmer at 16¼@ 16¾c; April 16¼c; May 16¾c; June 16 12-32@ 16 7-16c; July 16 21-32c; August 16 31-32@17c; September 16 21-32c; October 16 7-16@16¾c; November 16 1-32c; December 16 1-32@16¼c.

MOBILE, April 28.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 4,500 bales; prices stronger, showing a pretty general recovery of ¼c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¾@15¾c; low middling to strict low middlings 15¾@15¾c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16c; good middling to middling fair 16¼@16¾c; receipts 458 bales; export, 1,200; unsold last evening 84,200; on ship-board 38,000.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 28.—Wool is unchanged. Medium grades of domestic continue in demand for fair prices, but prime fleeces are saleable only at low prices compared with other kinds. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 52@56c, and unwashed grades, choice No. 1 commanding the highest prices. Michigan fleeces range 49 to 52½c, and combing and delaine fleeces 60@62c. Sales of pulled wool continues in demand, with sales at 42@ 57½c, the better grades of super rulling from 56c upwards, being most in demand.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Business was checked by the inclement weather, and the transactions were light in all departments. Cotton goods are quiet, and jobbing rates irregular and lower on bleached shirtings, etc. Prints are in fair but limited request. Dress goods and shawls are quiet. A large line of domestic fancy cassimeres was sold at auction to-day at good prices for light weight goods.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,

Pork Packers,

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,

301 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

jan1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP—VERY CHOICE—the first of this season's run—just received in gallon jugs, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., cor Liberty and Ninth treets

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

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HOME NEWS.

Attempted Outrage.

A man named Dennis Donovan was arrested in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, on a charge of having attempted to commit an outrage on a little nine year old girl named Kennedy. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

Recaptured.

Detective Scott, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon recaptured George Edwards, who escaped from the Work House several days ago. He found him at Emery station, on the West Penn Railroad, and removed him to the Allegheny lock-up. He will be sent back to the Work House this morning.

Contracts Let for the Construction of County Bridges.

The following contracts were let yesterday by the County Commissioners for the construction of county bridges: The bridge at Milltown, in Penn township, to Messrs. Clark & Graham, at $625.60; the bridge at Meskimens, to the same firm, at $460.10; the bridge at Gerlocks, to the same firm, at $505.30; the bridge at Thompson's Run, to the same firm, at $694.75; the bridge at Whisky Run, near Mansfield, to Wm. J. Dick, at $559.25; replacing and repairing an iron bridge swept away by ice at North Mansfield, to the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, $1,525. The contract for building the pier and raising the abutments of the North Mansfield bridge was let to O'Shea and McQuitty at five dollars per perch. The contract for the superstructure of the bridge between Sharpsburg and Etna, over Pine creek, has not yet been awarded. The stone work is to be built at the expense of the boroughs, and when finished the county is to add the superstructure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Color Guard" still holds the boards at the Opera House, and proves one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever witnessed in this city. Charley Collins, as *The Dutch Recruit*, makes everybody laugh in spite of themselves, and Owens, as *Tom Flynn, the deluded Irishman*, is little less funny. The stirring situations, beautiful and thrilling tableaux, military scenes and reminiscences of the late war, &c., form a programme of unusual attractiveness. "The Color Guard" will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall.

Mr. J. L. Toole last evening repeated his remarkable personation of *Caleb Plummer*, in the drama of "The Cricket on the Hearth," and as on the former occasion the audience acknowledged their appreciation by frequent applause. Those who have not seen Mr. Toole in this character have missed one of the grandest personations of the times. The support, as usual, was good.

Trimble's Varieties.

The wonderful Praeger Family, Snow Brothers, their pony dog, Dandy Jack, Frank Lee, the Zanfretta pantomime troupe, &c., are at this most popular place of amusement, and is it any wonder that the house is crowded at each performance. This evening another great variety entertainment will be given.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

Yesterday about one o'clock three men named respectively Thomas A. Brodie, Walter Guthrie and William McGlumphy were engaged in putting up a sign on a building occupied by C. Ruettger, located at No. 189 Smithfield street, where they met with an accident which resulted in almost instant death to Brodie and serious injury to the two other men. The men had put up a temporary scaffold by nailing boards to the third story window casings, and had placed a plank across them, upon which they were standing. While busily engaged, the boards gave way at one end, participating all three men to the pavement below, a distance of about thirty feet. In their descent Brodie's head struck a cornice which projected over the first story, fracturing his skull, and causing almost instant death. Guthrie landed on his head and shoulder, and is supposed to have been seriously injured internally. McGlumphy alighted on his feet, but besides being severely jarred, his injuries were not of a serious character.

After the accident Mr. Brodie, the deceased, was taken to his late residence on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Spring alley. The unfortunate man was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end.

Guthrie, whose friends reside in Indiana county, was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he received medical attention.

The Coroner went to the late residence of Brodie yesterday afternoon for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body, but on account of the absence of a few of the witnesses, the inquest was postponed until this afternoon.

DR. PRESTON'S FUNERAL.

The Last Tribute of Respect to the Memory of a Good Man.

Yesterday at one o'clock, just before the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Preston, a meeting was held in the Lecture Room of St. Andrews' Church, to give expression to the general esteem of the community for the deceased.

Bishop Kerfoot took the chair, explained the object of the meeting and said the decease of Dr. Preston takes away from our community a life and character that was remarkable, highly regarded and revered by all, and by some—by very many—most heartily beloved. His brief absence from Pittsburgh, in another community, has not at all seemed to lessen the claim of his home and his place of honorable, useful work for the many years past. The Vestry of his most recent pastoral charge, in Bedford, and the Vestries of this Church and St. James', have spoken and recorded merited expressions of their reverence and sorrow. As our clergy of this city and vicinity will have to-morrow at their regular quarterly convocation an opportunity to express their regard for this venerable man, so long one of our number, the present meeting is designed to offer the opportunity to those who in a wider sense have been friends and associates of the departed, to utter here and now, in the very house and place of the funeral rites, their tribute of esteem and affection. The proposal was most acceptable to those nearest in kinship to the deceased. To facilitate the proper action now, I named yesterday a committee—a few out of the very many who might have most properly and rightly been named, and who would most gladly have acted—to prepare a brief minute for our adoption. The scheme, truest words in the case will be an eulogy—honorable to the memory of our late friend, and wholesome as incentive and encouragement to us all, older and younger men alike.

The committee named were Rev. Dr. Crumpton, Rev. B. J. Coster, Dr. Howard, Dr. Hodge and Messrs. Shoenberger, Burgwin, R. Dalzell and Wm. Thaw.

The committee presented the following minute, which was adopted:

Inasmuch as God has removed from among us our venerated and beloved brother and friend, the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., we desire to signify our submission to the Divine will, and at the same time to express our deep sense of the loss which the Church of Christ and our community have sustained in this event.

"Our brother has been known among us for more than thirty years past as a faithful minister of Christ, and as an earnest and active worker among us, beloved and respected by all of every name for his many noble traits—both of heart and mind. He was able and faithful as a preacher, wise and prudent as a pastor and counselor, generous and loving as a friend.

"He was truly a Father in Israel, and through a long ministry, he wrote out before us a worthy record of a life well spent, of a life spent in honor and usefulness, and of a ripe old age actively given, even to the last, to the service of his Divine Redeemer and Master.

"Called now from the Church militant, we doubt not to the Church Triumphant, he has left behind him a memory which will be long cherished with reverence and love in many homes and hearts. Such a man cannot be forgotten soon. His blameless life, his Godly reverence in the duties of his high calling through so extended and able a ministry, his long connection with the history of our whole community, and his familiar and affectionate intercourse and sympathy in hundreds of our homes, make his departure an event which *must* stir many hearts very deeply. His absence from among us has been too brief to weaken at all the ties which bound him to us. We commend his honorable and pious life as a memorable example of a strong character, sanctified and elevated by the grace of God.

"We also offer our hearty sympathy to those who were the nearest and dearest to him, and we commend them, in their bereavement, to God's loving mercy and comfort. His honorable name, his bright example, his wise and Godly precepts and counsel make a rich inheritance for any kindred.

The funeral services were held at two o'clock, in St. Andrew's church, on Ninth street—the interior of the spacious edifice being filled to overflowing by those who thus signified their respect for the memory of the departed.

The clergymen of the diocese were largely represented, and among them Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, who officiated during the solemn proceedings. At the time stated, a procession of the following ministers was formed in advance of the coffin and pall bearers, who bore the casket up the north aisle and deposited it in the chancel, where it lay during the ceremonies: Bishop Kerfoot and Rev. Alsop, Rector of St. Andrew's, in advance, Revs. Hutchins, Spalding, Easter, Ferguson, Floyd (colored), Fuller, Crumpton, Bollard (Rochester), Killikelly (Kittanning), Coster, and Dr. Page. After the procession and appropriate music by the choir, Rev. Wm. Hitchcock read a lesson from Corinthians. Rev. R. S. Alsop delivered the funeral sermon, and the casket was then taken in charge by the following pall bearers: Messrs. W. H. Byram, Felix R. Brunot, A. Garrison, Grinsby Phillips, F. H. Eaton, J. P. Henderson, Wm. Bagaley, S. Harper, P. Wilson, G. H. Thurston, Mr. Hartley and Dr. Hickock, the last two named being from Bedford, Pa.

The remains were laid to rest in Uniondale Cemetery, alongside those of Mrs. Preston, who preceded him to the great Hereafter.

Hard Bread.

the same as used by the army, can be had at Marvin's, 91 and 93 Liberty St.

FIRE AT CLAREMONT.

The Workhouse Partially Destroyed.

Penal Institution in Danger Yesterday Afternoon—Steamers Sent up from Pittsburgh and Allegheny—Mysterious Origin of the Flames—The East Wing Burned Out and the Central Badly Damaged—Escape of a Number of Convicts—Heavy Loss—The Full Insurance.

The fire at the Allegheny County Workhouse yesterday afternoon, which created such great excitement in both Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, while causing damage enough, was not so destructive as many thought it would be. The exaggerated and extravagant rumors in circulation upon the streets, to the effect that nearly all the prisoners had escaped and that there was no hope of saving the institution from total destruction, were wholly without foundation. It is quite true that several of the prisoners did gain their freedom during the confusion and dismay following the discovery of the flames, but they form a comparatively small part of the entire number.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated and was first discovered in the roof of the chapel shortly before two o'clock. The chapel is located in the third story of the rear end of the center wing, which runs directly north and south, the front facing southwardly. From both sides of the center wing extends the east and west wings. These three wings form almost the whole front of the entire institution, extending a distance of five hundred and twenty feet. The center wing is eighty feet in length and the others two hundred and twenty each. From the corners of the east and west wings extends a high brick wall, which has three sides. Within the enclosure thus formed is located the cooper shop, engine house and shed for storing barrels. The buildings set apart for female prisoners is situated at the east end of the main building, and is connected with the east wing by two passage ways, which are closed by heavy iron doors. The fire was first discovered by some one outside the workhouse, who immediately informed Superintendent Cordier of the fact.

TELEGRAPHING FOR HELP.

Mr. Cordier got Mr. Johnson, Superintendent of the Allegheny Poor Farm, to go to Montrose, one mile up the West Penn railroad, it being the nearest telegraph station, and send a dispatch to Allegheny city asking that steamers be sent out at once. Mr. Johnson hastened to comply with the request, but the telegrams, instead of reaching Allegheny city, made a mistake and got over to Pittsburgh, where they were received by Mayor McCarthy who communicated their contents to Assistant Chief Engineer Hamill. The latter immediately ordered out the Duquesne and Independence engines, which went to the West Penn depot, in Allegheny, and were sent up on a special train shortly after three o'clock. While waiting for the arrival of the steamers, Mr. Cordier summoned all the help he could secure, including a large number of prisoners, and put them all to work carrying buckets of water, attaching and using the hose belonging to the building, and removing his furniture from the east wing, part of which is occupied by him as a dwelling. The more valuable articles of furniture were taken to the Allegheny Poor Farm building for safety, while those of lesser worth were piled upon the lawn in front of the workhouse. The fire spread pretty rapidly, but not so fast as it would have done had the structure been less substantial or contained more wood work.

THE EAST WING ON FIRE.

Eating its way along the wooden rafters under the slate roof the fire soon spread over the entire north end of the center wing and then communicated to the east wing along the roof of which it burned to the terminus of that department, where it adjoins the female department. For the purpose of preventing the latter from catching a number of the inmates, both male and female, were kept constantly employed carrying water to the passage way above referred to and throwing it upon the fire. It proved quite effective but the iron doors were warped like paste board. The fire did not make a grand display at all, for as already stated there was comparatively little wood work for it to feed upon, and the length of time it burned was owing to a number of circumstances, chief among which was the great difficulty in reaching it, which could not be done with buckets at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGINES.

About half past three o'clock the engines arrived, and the Duquesne was stationed at the work house reservoir, some distance in the rear of the building, and the Independence sent over to pump from the Poor Farm reservoir. The former went to work at once and commenced throwing water, but the latter was in such bad condition that it did not go into service during the entire afternoon. Sticks were found in the valves and the engine might as well have been back in the city, as it was of no earthly use at Claremont. Assistant Chief Hamill, when he ascertained what the matter was, promptly suspended the company on the spot.

The Duquesne steamer, together with the stationary engine belonging to the Workhouse, located at the river bank, and which furnished the private hose by keeping a constant supply of water in the pipes, managed, to confine the fire to the east and west wings, but it soon became manifest that although the progress of the flames was in a very large measure stopped, nothing was being done toward quenching them, and Chief Engineer Brown, of Allegheny, who was on the ground, was requested to dispatch for another engine, which he did, and at half-past six o'clock the Columbia steamer, with several thousand additional feet of hose, arrived and at once went into service. The fire gradually reached the ground floors of both wings, the slate roof and the second and third floors and the corridors giving way one after another. The crashing noise they made and the quick, swift outpouring of flame, sparks and thick black smoke evoked cheer after cheer from the male prisoners in the yard.

DISPOSITION OF THE INMATES.

When the fire was discovered all the prisoners were in the workshops except twenty-five or thirty infirm and crippled inmates, who were in their cells in the east wing, and as soon as it was discovered that that department would inevitably take fire they were all removed to the west wing, and the females, whose work rooms were also in the east wing, were taken to their own department, and many of them rendered efficient aid in carrying buckets of water, while others looked passively on. The male prisoners in the work-shops were all directed to cease work and ordered out into the yard, where they could see the entire conflagration and where they remained until the fire was under control. None of them, so far as could be ascertained, were guilty of mischief. On the contrary a large number lent their assistance wherever it was required, and the remainder squatted in two rows on the ground, along the west wall, and remained there watching the fire until they were locked up for the night. The only demonstrations they made consisted in the cheering they commenced every time the noise of a falling floor reached their ears. None appeared frightened or manifested uneasiness regarding their safety. Warden Wright, of the Western Penitentiary, was present, and tendered the courtesies of his institution to Superintendent Cordier. He told him if he thought there was any danger of the entire building being destroyed, or of prisoners escaping, that he would take charge of the more important ones and have them handcuffed and sent to Allegheny for safe keeping. He was not thought necessary to make any removals, and shortly after six o'clock the prisoners were all locked up in the cells of the west wing. The inmates comprised 271 male and 34 females.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The manner in which the fire originated is a mystery to all, and Mr. Cordier was unable to give a plausible reason or theory. The chapel roof is far away from any flue and it is not known that any of the prisoners were in the chapel since services on Sunday. However, it is generally believed that one of the convicts caused the fire, but how he managed to start it where it was discovered, none could tell. Some are inclined to the opinion that the fire was started during Sunday services and smouldered until yesterday noon, but nothing definite on that point can be learned until after an investigation has been made. The first floor of the chapel building, or rather north extension of the central wing, was used as a kitchen, bakery and laundry, the second floor as a school room and chaplain's room, and on the third floor was the chapel and library, the latter containing about eight hundred books, all of which were burned.

The east wing, the woodwork of which is probably all destroyed, besides much other damage, contains one hundred and forty cells and two work rooms, the latter for females. The walls, which are twenty-one inches in thickness, are all standing, thanks to the substantial manner in which they were constructed, and probably are not injured enough to necessitate the rebuilding of them.

The barrel factory only resumed operations about a week ago, it having been idle since the middle of December last. While yesterday's fire will in a measure affect operations in the workshops, it is not thought that it will amount to anything serious. It is said that during the afternoon two prisoners attempted to set fire to the cooper shop, but the report lacked confirmation. Superintendent Cordier and Mr. Emerson, the book keeper, uniting in saying that the behavior of the men generally was very good.

When our reporter left Claremont, about seven o'clock last evening, the fire was still burning, but was being rapidly subdued, and was doubtless wholly extinguished long before morning. Chief Crow, of Allegheny, directed the operations of the Columbia engine after its arrival, and the Duquesne steamer, of this city, was in charge of Assistant Hamill, whose efforts were seconded by several members of the Pittsburgh Fire Commission. Among those who labored manfully was Jerry Murphy, repairman of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, of this city.

THE ESCAPES.

A number of prisoners escaped during the progress of the fire, but how many could not be told until the roll was called, which was done after our reporter left. The number is estimated by some as high as twenty, but it is thought it will not exceed ten. Three of them got in a skiff and rowed across the Allegheny river, and several others fled over the hill into the country in the rear of the work house. One of the escaped prisoners is James Jackson, who was convicted in the Criminal Court not long since of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and sentenced to one years' imprisonment. He had only been in confinement about a month, having eleven months yet to serve. Arnold Miller, whose term expires in four months, also effected his escape. A boy named Stigley, is also missing. One of the refugees was shot in the hand by a guard, but he had got a taste of freedom and a slight wound was not sufficient to deter his flight.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Steward of the Allegheny Poor Farm, is entitled to the thanks of many for her liberality and thoughtfulness in furnishing a substantial lunch for those who placed their shoulders to the wheel.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The building is valued at several hundred thousand dollars, but no part of it met with entire destruction, and we are inclined to think that the enormous sum of $150,000, which some say the loss will amount to, is altogether too high. It is true that the interior of the chapel building is burned out, and the inside of the east wing is also very badly damaged, but then the Superintendent's dwelling, where there is considerable fine wood-work, is untouched, and take it all in all the loss cannot exceed $50,000 and may be brought down as low as $35,000.

The insurance on the entire institution, including all its departments, is but $65,000, as follows:

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Western Insurance Co.	$ 5,000
Armenia	5,000
	$10,000

ON STABLE.

Cash Insurance Co.	$ 5,000

MAIN BUILDING, &C.

The insurance on the main building, including the contents of the Superintendent's dwelling, and the work shops, is divided among the following companies:

Wester Insurance Company			$ 5,000
Boatman's	do	do	5,000
Citizens'	do	do	5,000
Monongahela	do	do	5,000
German	do	do	5,000
Allegheny	do	do	5,000
Artisans	do	do	5,000
Birmingham	do	do	5,000
Ben Franklin	do	do	5,000
National	do	do	5,000
Total			$50,000

Of the entire insurance only $18,000 is applicable to the part damaged. The female department and stable were not injured at all, and of the $50,000 insurance $20,000 was on the workshop, machinery, barrel shed and stock of barrels and staves, all of which escaped, leaving $24,000 on the main building and its contents, as follows: Main building, $18,000; furniture, $6,000. The furniture was removed with comparatively little damage, leaving $18,000 to meet the whole loss, whatever it may be.

The Board of Directors, we were informed by a member, are in very good financial condition, having considerable surplus funds on hand, and yesterday's fire, it is thought will not materially effect the prosperity of the institution.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Matron at the Allegheny Pest House has been discharged.

····The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet to-night.

····Business men should at once take out their new U. S. licenses for the year. It may save future annoyance.

····Davidson, the man who was seriously beaten by a robber at Leetonia the other day, is still living, though unconscious.

····The members of the Temperance Alliance have decided to change the time of holding their meetings back to Monday morning instead of Tuesday afternoon.

····The hearing in the case of Jacob C. Brown, who is charged with having outraged two little girls, has been postponed by the Mayor until next Wednesday. The prisoner was required to give $1,300 bail, on both charges.

····A man named Charles Trautman fell from a scaffold on a new building at Soho yesterday morning, and was badly injured. He was conveyed to his home on Main street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, and Dr. Emmeling summoned.

····Yesterday about forty boys employed by Messrs. Lewis Oliver & Phillips, on the South Side, struck for fifty cents additional to their wages per week. Their demands being refused, the vacancies were filled by other hands who were employed in their stead.

····A convocation will be held in St. Peter's Episcopal church, on Grant street, to-day. Bishop Kerfoot and the clergy of the Diocese will attend. There will be full choral services by the choirs at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

····According to the Directory canvassers there are 713 vacant houses in Pittsburgh this year against 411 last year, and 438 in Allegheny against 670 last year. The largest number of "lets" are found in working districts of the South Side and the Eleventh ward, Allegheny.

····Lieutenant Freeborn, of the South Side police, has been dismissed from the force for drinking beer while on duty. Lieut. Thos. Donahue has been reported for neglect of duty in connection with the affray last Saturday night at Sorg's saloon, where Martin Ammon was injured so badly.

····Next Friday has been set apart as a day of prayer by the Temperance folks. Prayer meetings will be held at the Allison M. E. church from ten to twelve o'clock, at the Second U. P. church, on Sixth avenue, from twelve to four P. M., and at the Bingham street M. E. church, South Side, at half past seven in the evening.

····Additional returns of the vote of Presbyteries on the proposition to institute rotation in eldership, show that sixty-six Presbyteries have voted for and twenty-one against it; if eighty-eight are affirmatively in will be carried, fifteen Presbyteries are in foreign countries and will not be heard from for some time.

····There will be a spelling match in the Welsh church on Second avenue this evening, and some of the most terrific Welsh tongue twisters have been selected, with which to test the orthographical abilities of the spellers. It will be a mirth provoking entertainment. The performance will commence on time, at 7½ o'clock.

····The furnishing goods store of Messrs. C. A. Brown & Co., corner of Park way and Federal street, Allegheny, was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning, and about fifty dollars worth of gents' furnishing articles carried off. The thieves effected an entrance by breaking open the rear door leading to the store room. There is no clue to the robbers.

····There is a little trouble about that proposed $20,000 school house in the Eighth ward, Allegheny. The people have voted against building, but Mr. James McKain, the contractor, has begun operations on the lot purchased for the structure, and Mr. Huckestine has also a lot of stone work completed. Of course, this is a loss, but it is maintained that McKain and Huckestine will bring suit against the city for their loss.

····Yesterday afternoon, shortly after five o'clock, while work was being pushed forward at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, in excavating the earth for the foundation of the new church building, and while hicking the wagons into the inclosure, two of the horses were precipitated over the bank and were unable to rise until aided by a number of men. They were the property of Mr. Joseph Hastings and fortunately were not injured by the fall.

PERSONAL.

···Mr. Frank Semple, of Sewickley, celebrated his "tin" wedding on Thursday evening.

···Rev. W. G. Moreheal will be installed as pastor of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, this evening.

···Bishop Payne is expected to preside at the Pittsburgh Conference, A. M. E. Church, which meets in Youngstown today.

···Auditor General Temple and family arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday from Waynesburg, and left last evening for Harrisburg.

···Mr. E. Wilson, a well-known pencil slinger, has been chosen essayist to represent the Periclesian Literary Society at the May Convention of the societies of the county. He will reflect credit upon the society, as he never essays anything he does not do well.

···The following is the new list of officers of the South Common Sabbath School Temperance Union for the ensuing six months: President, Mr. George F. Turner; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Mourer and Mrs. Chantler; Secretary, Miss Kate Spratt; Assistant Secretary, Miss Maggie Benny; Treasurer, Miss Maggie Johnston; Organist, Miss Lucy Baird. During the past year the society gathered in two hundred and thirty-eight members.

The Pavement Question.

Engineers and others may discuss the merits and demerits of this or that style of paving, but facts have demonstrated that artificial stone is entirely satisfactory for all the purposes of side-walks, &c. It meets all the requirements of durability and permanency, and presents a smooth and unbroken surface, and is unaffected by any change of temperature. We have seen some used in a side-walk which was hourly subject to the pressure of heavy iron trucks, which stood the test with the best quality of flag, and yet it is much cheaper.

Boots and Shoes for the Million.

For an extensive assortment, a great variety of styles, and cheapness of price in boots and shoes, no house in the two cities can compare with that of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, whose stock is very full, of the best qualities, and sold at the very lowest. Parties can be assured of a comfortable fit, as his boots and shoes are made on so many different widths of last, that every foot is sure to be neatly fitted.

Furniture—Low Prices.

Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture of every description. J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street, have on hand a very large stock of the latest styles of furniture at very low prices.

Office Desks.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, and have a large stock to select from.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street.

Beautiful designs for funerals in choice flowers at short notice, at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Dissatisfaction at the Action of the County Executive Committee—Protests from all Quarters—The Course of the Managers Sharply Reviewed—Talk of Rescinding Action.

The general theme of discussion in political circles yesterday was the action of the Republican County Executive Committee in taking upon itself the duty of selecting delegates to the State Convention. The general expression was one of dissatisfaction—a dissatisfaction that was not quiet in its expression either, and which seemed to be shared in by nearly all, except those who were active in bringing about the action of the Committee. The feeling was also not altogether confined to the ranks of the active political workers, but extended to the rank and file, and the great preponderance of sentiment was that the committee had assumed powers which did not belong to it.

In speaking of the matter under the caption of "Trouble Ahead" the *Telegraph* of last evening said: "The young men who form the Republican political machine of Allegheny county, despite the advice of their fellow-partizans of maturer years and cooler judgment, yesterday despoiled the people of their right to choose delegates to the State Convention, and adopted the names of persons on a specially prepared slip to represent the several districts at Lancaster next month. The Executive Committee of this county had no such authority conferred upon it by the Convention last year, and never within our recollection has such power been usurped by a committee. It is claimed that there is to be no struggle at Lancaster for State nominations, and that therefore no interest would be taken in the primaries. This is why were the Court House and City Hall office holders so anxious to prevent the people of the several districts from selecting their own representatives? Granted that there is to be no contest at Lancaster, and the fact remains that an inherent right of the voters of the party has been taken away from them without color of authority, and in violation of all principle. A large proportion of the party may be whipped into acquiesce in this outrage, for such it is, but there is also a numerous body who will resent it, and in a way that will not be mistaken a second time. It was thought that the lesson taught in November last, made necessary by the imprudent action of the party managers, would have had the effect and that in the future they would be more cautious in the future. But it seems they court another lesson, and judging from the remarks we hear from influential and determined men they will get it next Fall, and it will be hard enough.

"We are informed that many Republicans, who are such from principle, and not because of the fat that flows from the spoils, have it in contemplation to call primary meetings in the several wards, with a view to electing delegates to the State Convention in the way only recognized as proper by all fair men. The Republicans of Allegheny City, who constitute a Representative district, are almost a Senatorial district, we learn, will elect their own delegates independently of the action of the Pittsburgh members of the Executive Committee, who ruled that body yesterday. From these facts it is learned that there is trouble ahead in the Republican camp, and so long as the party machinery is manipulated as it now is there will always be danger of trouble."

Our contemporary is slightly mistaken when it includes all the Court House officials as favoring the movement, for some of the most prominent and trusted leaders of the party who hail from that region, were decidedly in their opposition to the action of the committee.

The Allegheny *Mail* likewise chips in, in this wise:

"With the question of the merits of individuals who are to seats in the State Convention, we have nothing to say, nor have the people, as a general thing. But with the manner of their selection a strong feeling of interest has been for some time manifested, and the committee might have done well yesterday to have given it careful consideration. No better work at this time could engage the attention of our political leaders than in binding up the old sores existing in the party, and we regret to find a contrary spirit manifesting itself in the deliberations of the committee yesterday. What possible harm would have come to the party by having, in the name of the borough, entered into a contract, or threaten to enter into one, with Mr. Davis, for the erection of a town hall on the lots which they have contracted to purchase from A. H. Rowand at an unknown cost. The complainants allege that all the ordinances were passed contrary to law, and are consequently void.

"The Court granting a preliminary injunction, restraining the respondents from issuing bonds and negotiating the same, and also restraining the defendants from proceeding with the construction of the town hall, and Mr. Gallagher from grading Rowland avenue under contract with the borough.

The matter will be argued next Saturday at ten o'clock.

Flowers, Lawn Vases and Rustic Work.

If you wish to beautify your garden call at E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street, for roses, hardy, monthly, moss and climbers.

Bedding plants of all descriptions, ornamental vines and creepers.

Lawn vases and rustic work with plants to fill them handsomely.

Do not forget the place, E. H. Bochmann's, 132 Smithfield street.

J. W. Pittock & Co. will have the *Graphic* of the 29th, Friday noon. A superb number.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STEUBENVILLE, April 28, 1875.

The river has six feet two inches of water, and is falling. The weather is warm and clear. Passed up—Dick Fulton No. 2, Hornet No. 2 and J. S McDonald. Down—R. W. Skillinger. Departed—Forest City, for Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 28, 1875.

The weather is warm and pleasant. The river has seven feet four inches of water, and is falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, 1 A. M.; H. W. Skillinger, for Ironton, 9 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.

BELLAIRE, April 28, 1875.

The river is stationary, with seven feet four inches of water. The weather is clear; thermometer 60 at 7 P. M.

CINCINNATI, April 28, 1875.

There are fifteen feet ten inches of water in the channel. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—H. S. Turner, Shawneetown; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1875.

Arrived—Canitol City, Vicksburg; Ben. Harrison, Keokuk; Maggie Fleming, Cotnell, Kirkpatrick and Dictator, Illinois River; Johnson, Keokuk; Bee, Grand Tower; Ed. Richardson, Illinois River; Rhodes, Pittsburgh; Savannah, Ft. Madison. Departed—Tobie, New Orleans; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Lady Lee and Keener, Illinois River; Grand Tower, Memphis; Kinsman, Missouri River; Johnson, Keokuk; Muscatine, Galena; Kellogg, Memphis. The river has risen four inches now 20 feet seven inches over water. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, April 28, 1875.

Arrived—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Raven, St. Louis, 3; John Dippold, Ohio River, 4. Departed—Arlington, Memphis, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 4; Rhondes, St. Louis, 5; John Dippold, New Orleans, 7. The river has twenty-four feet five inches of water in the channel, and is falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 76.

EVANSVILLE, April 28, 1875.

The weather is clear; mercury 51 to 68. The river has fallen a foot, and has 3 feet 9 inches in the gauge. Up—Ed Hobbs, 9 P. M.; Idlewild, 4 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, 10; Indiana, 4 P. M. Down—Thos. W. Means, 10 P. M.; Ben. Harney, 10; Eagle, 2:30. Generally with slim trips. Business dull.

LOUISVILLE, April 28, 1875.

The river is falling, with eight feet in the canal and six feet in Indian chute. Arrived—Vint Shinkle and Mary Morris, Cincinnati; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—Shinkle, Memphis; Dean, Cincinnati; Houston, New Orleans The weather is clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, April 28, 1875.

The river is still rising, with eighteen feet eight inches of water and no report of the weather, but clear and pleasant. The Cook departed for the Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, April 28, 1875.

The river fell six inches. The weather is clear and pleasant. Departed—Helena, St. Louis; Cons Millar, Cincinnati; Sherlock, New Orleans.

Down—Jas. Howard and Church. No boats up Arrived—Alps and Dew. The weather is warm and clear. The river fell one inch.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, 1875.

No arrivals. Departed—Chas. Morgan, Ohio River. The weather is clear and warm.

BY MAIL.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Mr Musgrave, of Pittsburgh, passed through Cincinnati, for New Orleans, Monday, with the hope of recruiting the health of his wife, a daughter of Mr. James, Sr., who was drowned in the Mississippi, last Friday evening, by the burning of the Eagle. Mr. J. M. Smith, who owned the bar on the Exporter, arrived here Monday night. He speaks in glowing terms of the heroic conduct of Mr. Thomas Darragh, who was a passenger on the Exporter when she met with the deplorable accident. Mr. Smith was on the skiff that saved Mrs. Rees and single daughter, Miss Rees, and another lady, and says they would certain y have been drowned by the swamping of the skiff, but for the myriads of unfortunate people in the water, had it not been for Tom Darragh, who kept them out of the skiff until the ladies were landed in New Orleans. Captain Conway, clerk Rees, and others of the Exporter's crew, will arrive here in a few days, just as soon as they settle the business of the boat and recover the body of Mrs. Musgrave, if possible. Mr. Smith loses $2,000 by the burning of the Exporter, having purchased largely of bananas and other tropical fruits.... Captain Elbert H. Williamson, who piloted the Mollie Ebert from St. Louis to Cincinnati, left for Pittsburgh last night, by rail, to pilot the Wild Duck and barges from Pittsburgh to St. Louis.... The Archangel, from Pittsburgh, arrived at 5 P. M. She brought 350 tons of freight, and 26 passengers, reshipping 125 tons for Louisville on the mainland. She has 40 tons for Memphis and 20 tons for New Orleans.... The Cherokee arrived from Pittsburgh, Monday, at 11:30 P. M., with 240 tons, consisting of 2,000 bars of iron, 2,658 kegs of nails, 1,550 ixs bitters, 1,000 boxes glassware, 27 wagons, 100 wheelbarrows. The Cherokee is destined for New Orleans.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritates its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or valves of the heart is produced. Likewise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbings or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one of that ill to not trifle with, but give attention to the duties of his position, he ought to, and without doubt will, have a large increase of patronage, of which he is in every way deserving.

Chamber Furniture.

Large Stock.
Latest Design.
Hand Made.
All New.
Prices Fair.
J. L. LYTLE & CO.,
169 Smithfield street,
Successor to T. B. Young & Co.

Remodeling.

Samuel Wood, Jr., corner Penn avenue and Ninth street, gives special attention to remodeling stores, dwellings and business houses.

THE MAGEE MANDAMUS.

Individual Reply of Councilman Boyd—He Calls the Attention of the Court to a few Facts—Mr. Magee's Prominence in the February Election of 1874 Reviewed—He is Temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention Which Nominated Guthrie for Mayor—The Court Asked to Review the Relators Entire Course in the Matter.

In the Common Pleas Court No 2 yesterday a separate answer was filed by James Boyd, Esq., in the Magee *mandamus* case, which has already been reported in our columns. The respondent sets forth that he adopts the paper filed by Dr. A. H. Gross, President of Select Council, in his reply, and in addition to that, calls the attention of the Court to a few points which he claims are worthy of consideration. It is set forth that the election for city officers in February, 1874, was conducted in regular form and that Mr. Magee being a member of the Democratic party, also chairman of the City Executive Committee, took an active part in the election; that as chairman of said committee, he advertised for several weeks the coming convention for the nomination of officers for the different positions, and among others that of Mayor, over his own signature; that when the convention assembled on the 27th day of January preceding the election, the relator became *ex-officio* temporary chairman of the body organized into order, that he performed the duties of his office until Mr. J. Duff was chosen permanent chairman when Mr. Magee took his place in the audience; that both before and when the convention was in session he took an active part in its business transactions, and used his influence to secure the nomination of John B. Guthrie to take the field in opposition to Hon. W. C. McCarthy, the present incumbent; that at the election in Feb. 1874, he voted for the candidates nominated and they were defeated.

The respondent goes on to show that at the election last February Mr. Magee was nominated for Mayor and elected without opposition, there being no candidate running against him. But while this is true he avers that his election was brought about by a very small proportion of the votes of the citizens of the city, which he claims not to be sufficient to warrant a decision in his favor as to the Mayoralty. After explaining these matters fully, the respondent asks the court to review his reply carefully and ascertain as to whether the facts set forth are true. If found to be as stated, he prays that such action may be taken as shall seem just and right upon the question at issue.

AN INJUNCTION WANTED.

A Bill in Equity Filed by Certain Citizens of Verona Borough—The Court Grants a Rule to Show Cause.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, a bill in equity was filed by Messrs. Slagle and Wiley on behalf of John Clark, W. A. Bright, W. H. Kennedy, David Slotter, George Ritchey, Jr., Wm. Metcalf, Thomas M. King, B. F. Reynolds and Joseph Gallagher, against A. H. Rowand, James Marshall, John R. Gibbs, W. J. Quinn and R. Davis. The orators set forth that they are members of the Councils of the borough of Verona, and that the defendants are a committee appointed by the majority of the citizens of the borough, with authority to represent them in this matter; that they are all owners of property in said borough and reside there, except William Metcalf; that A. H. Rowand is pretending to act as Burgess of the borough, James Marshall as Treasurer, and Messrs. Cribbs and Quinn as members of the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Buildings and Streets, and Messrs. Davis and Gallagher as contractors; that under pretended authority of ordinances passed March, 1875, the defendants have caused to